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Established 1887

New War eared in ochina Cambodians, etnamese Fight

ONG KONG, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Reports from Vietnam said today that the Hanoi government carried out air and artillery attacks in border fighting with Cambodia. Western experts were full that these attacks could lead into a new full-scale Sino-Vietnam war.

The old hostility between the two Southeast Asian nations came into the open with reports heavy fighting between the communist neighbors that led to break in diplomatic relations and fostered atrocity charges from both sides.

Cambodian President Khieu Samphan announced the diplomatic break on Saturday, saying Vietnam had been waging an "undeclared and premeditated war." He ordered Vietnamese diplomats to leave Phnom Penh by Wednesday.

Vietnam did not deny the charges but blamed Cambodia for the conflict in the poorly defined border area.

The mass-circulation Hanoi daily Nhan Dan yesterday accused the Cambodians of atrocities, including cannibalism and brutality against pregnant women.

Reports citing "travelers from Vietnam" said fighting "is continuing in the Ha Tien-Tay Ninh boundary area, consisting of air raids launched from Saigon into the Parrot's Beak and artillery exchanges."

The border area cited in the



AP. reports runs northwest from the Gulf of Thailand to a salient of Cambodian territory extending about 30 miles into Vietnam in the shape of a parrot's beak, the same area where both nations reported earlier fighting.

"Ground fighting involving tanks left behind in southern Vietnam by the Americans has stalled," the reports said.

Both sides accused each other of atrocities, with Mr. Samphan claiming the Vietnamese "destroyed rubber plantations, burned down forests, starved the people—children and old ones alike—and raped and killed women."

The Vietnamese countered that Cambodian troops "have perpetrated utterly inhuman crimes, raping, cutting fetuses from mother's wombs, disemboweling adults, burning children alive."

Observers in Hong Kong and Bangkok predicted the break, initiated by Cambodia, will give the Vietnamese an excuse to fling into battle their tough army and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

747 Crash Off India Kills 213 No Survivors In Air Disaster

BOMBAY, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A search crew today found part of the tail section of an Air India Boeing 747 jumbo jet that plunged into the Arabian Sea yesterday, killing all 213 persons aboard, airline spokesman said.

Only two bodies—said no survivors of the crash—were found about 24 hours after witnesses said they saw the plane explode and crash into the sea two miles off Bombay in the third worst civil air disaster in history.

The spokesman said 11 of the 100 passengers were foreigners, including two U.S. citizens of Saudi descent. AM 28 crew members on the 1,000-mile Bombay-to-Dubai flight were Indian.

The U.S. citizens were identified as Mohammed Ali Abdul Khaliq and U.S. citizen, traveling on passports issued in San Francisco and showing they were born in Saudi Arabia, an Air India spokesman said.

Bodies Picked Up

The Indian news agency Samachar reported that two bodies were picked up from the sea and taken to a morgue in the Bombay Coroner's Court.

A spokesman said the flight took off yesterday afternoon from Bombay's Santa Cruz Airport bound for Dubai. He said the flight had been rescheduled from Saturday because the jetliner was being repaired after birds entered a wing flap on an earlier flight.

The aircraft's deputy public relations director, Kamalakar Mishra, said the cause of the crash and details of the plane's last seconds in the air would not be known until the flight data and voice recorders were found.

He said the reports by witnesses that the plane had exploded before crashing could not be confirmed.

P. L. Kaushik, minister of tourism and civil aviation, said here that a high court judge would conduct an official inquiry into the crash.

On the spot, air crashes with larger casualty figures, 582 persons died last March 27 in a collision on the ground of two jumbo jets at Tenerife, the Canary Islands, and 245 persons died in the March 1974 crash of a Turkish Airlines DC-10, near Paris.

Explosive Situation Defused

Spain Adopts Home-Rule Bill For Three Basque Provinces

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Jan. 2 (NYT).—The government of Premier Adolfo Suarez defused a potentially explosive situation in the Basque provinces by approving in the early hours of Saturday morning a statute of provisional home rule for the region.

Negotiations for the limited autonomy statute, similar to one granted to the northeastern region of Catalonia Sept. 29, had bogged down after rightist parliamentary deputies from the province of Navarre had expressed unwillingness to be included in a newly fashioned General Council along with the provinces of Guipuzcoa, Vizcaya and Alava.

But, following late-night discussions with deputies from Navarre, which has its own traditions of autonomy and is deeply divided on the Basque question, Mr. Suarez appended a decree that calls for a referendum in the province should its municipalities decide to join the four-province council after local elections are held next year.

Under the statute, provincial deputies will make the initial decision on whether to join the new council. After the elections, which have not yet been scheduled, the municipalities will decide. If Navarre's municipalities agree, the four-province council will be formed.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



While President Carter and Prime Minister Desai chat over lunch in New Delhi, an alert servant zeroes in on a fly that threatened to become a nuisance.

After Ankara Regime Falls Ecevit Support Vowed By Demirel Defectors

ANKARA, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Defectors from ousted Premier Suleyman Demirel's Justice party announced today that they would participate in a government led by opposition leader Bulent Ecevit, virtually assuring him of the premiership.

"We have reached an accord to take part and support a government led by Bulent Ecevit," the 11 defectors said in a declaration following a meeting with Mr. Ecevit.

The defectors joined forces Saturday with Mr. Ecevit's left-leaning Republican People's party, independents and splinter deputies in bridging down the three-party rightist coalition government of Mr. Demirel in a parliamentary no-confidence vote.

Mr. Demirel immediately handed the resignation of his government to President Fahri Kocuturk, who asked Mr. Ecevit to form a government.

Mr. Ecevit also met today with splinter party deputies. A high-ranking deputy in the Republican People's party said the cabinet may be announced as early as tomorrow.

Mr. Ecevit will need a majority of 236 votes in the 450-member National Assembly to win a vote of confidence. His Republicans hold 213 votes, the defectors 11. He is also expected to get support from splinter parties, which hold three votes.

Splinter party deputies voted for Mr. Ecevit last July, when parliament rejected his month-old government following national elections.

Turkey's biggest daily newspapers, Hurriyet and Gumaydin, urged Mr. Ecevit to give all 11 defectors ministerial posts in order to guarantee their support.

Cartaker Role

Mr. Demirel and his coalition will retain control of the government in a caretaker capacity until Mr. Ecevit announces his cabinet.

Mr. Ecevit, 52, a poet-journalist, was premier for eight months in 1974 and ordered Turkey's invasion of Cyprus during that time. The Cyprus issue has strained Turkey's ties with Greece and the United States and has weakened the southeast flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He will also have to grapple with a lack of law and order and factional violence, and restore to health an ailing economy.

At least 360 persons—mainly university students—have died in street fighting in the last three years. Six of Turkey's 18 universities remain shut because of the violence.

For the last four months, the country, under the Demirel government, has been on the brink of bankruptcy. Foreign-exchange reserves have nearly disappeared and the nation's overseas debts have reached \$2 billion.

warned that it will jeopardize détente. Doesn't this kind of threat give Moscow a de facto power of veto over deployment of new weapons systems in West Europe while we have no such leverage in the East?

A—I maintain that it's self-defeating to unilaterally deprive ourselves of logical modernization steps in terms of military needs—or to deprive ourselves of the necessary incentives that influence the Soviet Union to negotiate balanced and collective ceilings on the introduction of such systems.

Q—One of the reasons you thought popular-front governments in France and Italy—with Communists sharing power at the national level—would be dangerous for NATO is that they would have little compunction about leaking sensitive documents to the East. Now there seems little left to leak.

A—I said it would complicate our problem in handling sensitive material. Portugal was a case in point when the Communists were in power. It would naturally lower our defense posture. The other drawback, of course, is that once in power, the Communists, by doctrinal conviction, would give

Remark Is Overheard Carter Hints at No Gain With India on A-Curbs

By Edward Walsh

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (WP).—President Carter and Prime Minister Morarji Desai apparently made little or no progress today on the biggest issue separating them—India's refusal to accept the "safeguards" Mr. Carter wants against the spread of nuclear technology to other countries.

The nuclear issue, moreover, provided an example of how freedom of the press can complicate the delicate business of international diplomacy.

Mr. Carter had just left a two-hour meeting with Mr. Desai this morning, during which he informed the Indian Prime Minister that he had approved the sale of 7.6 tons of enriched uranium for India's developing nuclear power industry. He was chatting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance during one of the inevitable "photo sessions" that follow such meetings. Unknown to the President, a camera crew from the U.S. broadcasting network NBC was recording the scene had its microphones close enough to pick up part of the conversation.

"He's pretty adamant about the nuclear fuel thing," Mr. Carter said of Mr. Desai. "I told him I would authorize transfer of fuel now. It didn't seem to make an impression on him," the President said.

A Breakdown

Then he added to Mr. Vance: "When we get back, I think we ought to write him another letter, just cold and very blunt."

Mr. Carter's use of the words "cold and blunt"—implying the possibility of a breakdown in the nuclear discussions—caused an immediate flap here and preoccupied White House Press Secretary Jody Powell for much of the day.

Seeking to soften the impact of the recorded conversation, Mr. Powell said that the President's remarks reflected "his feeling that there is a need, when we return to Washington, to set down the facts of the situation in a manner that was unembellished and that was straightforward and frank and that is the interpretation which should be placed on the words cold and blunt."

The President later tried to reassure Mr. Desai in private that his remarks should not be misinterpreted. Taking it with good grace, the Indian Prime Minister said through a spokesman:

"I will not misunderstand Mr. Carter. I am not at all upset about it. His remarks were recorded without notice and this is not fair to him."

A Difference

Whether or not Mr. Desai gets a "cold and blunt" letter from the White House, the incident served to underscore a serious difference between the two governments on the nuclear issue.

The President has made halting the spread of nuclear weapons one of his chief foreign-policy objectives and is strongly supporting legislation—already passed by the House of Representatives—that would impose certain conditions and restrictions on the sale of enriched uranium and nuclear technology to other nations. India, which has a contract with the United States for the supply of enriched uranium, is resisting acceptance of these additional so-called "safeguards."

This morning, Mr. Carter, accompanied by his wife, Rosalynn, laid a wreath at Rajghat, where the body of Mahatma Gandhi, who led India to independence 30 years ago, was cremated. Following his meeting with Mr. Desai, the President was driven to the Indian Parliament Building, where he gave a speech.

He devoted a good part of it to praise for the progress India has made since gaining independence, and he offered the Parliament some specific suggestions (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

President Carter addresses the Indian Parliament in New Delhi yesterday. Prime Minister Desai is at right.

To Give Carter Egypt Drafts Proposal To Counter Begin Plan

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Egypt, encouraged by the outcome of the meeting between President Carter and King Hussein in Tehran, today put the final touches on proposals that President Sadat will present to the U.S. President at their brief meeting in Aswan on Wednesday.

The Egyptian plan, a counterproposal to the plan submitted by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, aims at agreement on a set of general principles that could serve to bypass the seemingly unresolvable obstacles that emerged at the Israeli-Egyptian summit talks in Jerusalem.

Egyptian officials today interpreted U.S. statements made after the Carter-Hussein talks as evidence that the King had convinced Mr. Carter of the validity of the Egyptian approach.

They based this interpretation on news reports quoting a high U.S. official as saying that Mr. Carter now had a better understanding of the principles on which a peace settlement could be reached, namely the nature of peace and the territorial and Palestinian questions.

Arab diplomats also reported that King Hussein convinced Mr. Carter that no progress in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations was possible unless an understanding on these principles started to emerge.

The result, Egyptian analysts said, is that Mr. Sadat no longer faces the danger of being forced into a lengthy negotiation on Mr. Begin's proposal on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which has been vehemently rejected by all Arab governments. Such a negotiation would lead to Mr. Sadat's complete isolation, it was feared here.

Mr. Sadat now hopes that the United States will urge Israel to let the negotiations next week between Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers in Jerusalem focus on the basic principles of an overall peace settlement rather than the Begin plan, the Egyptian sources said.

This will be Mr. Sadat's request to Mr. Carter at Aswan.

Cautious Optimism

As a result, there is a mood of cautious optimism here, replacing the shock and gloom that Egyptian officials felt after the failure at Jerusalem and at the first comments by President Carter.

Egyptian officials today expressed gratification over the vital role played by King Hussein. It is felt that he continues to be the Egyptian leader's strongest link to the other Arabs, Egyptian sources said.

The United States wants Jordan to join the negotiations, it is felt, and this strengthens the Begin plan argument against the Egyptian sources said.

Lead the Carter administration to press Israel for concessions.

Egyptian reliance on U.S. di-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

After Fleeing S. Africa

Weather Delays Editor On Lesotho Departure

By J. Regan Kerny

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (WP).—Donald Woods, a white South African newspaper editor who was under house arrest, arrived in Maseru, Lesotho, Saturday morning after fleeing his home in Nagusile. He was unable to leave Lesotho today because of bad weather.

Immediately after his arrival, he was granted political asylum by the acting British high commissioner, James Moffatt, in cooperation with the government of Lesotho.

"I now officially declare myself unbound," a jubilant Mr. Woods said in a telephone interview.

His wife, Wendy, and their five children, who left South Africa Friday, sensibly for a vacation in the Transkei, met him in Maseru, where Mr. Woods is staying at Mr. Moffatt's official residence. The Woods family recently recalled its departure for tomorrow.

Hailed as "Brother"

The editor met today with the Lesotho Prime Minister, chief justice Jonathan, and was hailed as a "brother" and a "yellow African."

Officials involved in arranging Mr. Woods' departure from Lesotho confirmed this afternoon that Mr. Woods and his family had intended to fly from Maseru to Gaborone, Botswana, on a Lesotho Airways 10-seat plane.

But the airline's chief pilot said he was not prepared to risk a flight out of the country, a landlocked former British protectorate surrounded by South Africa and the Transkei, unless he was absolutely certain he would be able to land in Botswana.

Otherwise, Capt. Ritobale de Moutale said, he might be forced by bad weather to land in South Africa, where Mr. Woods would be arrested.

England and U.S.

Mr. Woods said he planned to go to England and continue on to the United States, where he would consider settling.

"The first thing we must do is sort things out," he said. He said he would probably look for a job in journalism and would write a

Crissant's Trial Set In Stuttgart in March

STUTTGART, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Leftist lawyer Klaus Croissant, extradited from France in November, will go on trial in Stuttgart on March 9, charged with helping the Baader-Meinhof gang, a court spokesman said today.

The spokesman said Mr. Croissant, 47, will be charged with supporting a criminal organization and with having created and maintained an information network enabling Baader-Meinhof members to communicate among themselves in prison and with supporters still at liberty.

Q—German specialists describe this Communist intelligence coup as the biggest blow to the defense of the West since Klaus Fuchs gave Russia the secret of the atomic bomb. These are hardly the kind of leaks that can be

When President Carter visits NATO headquarters in Brussels this week, he will find his allies concerned about a number of military and geopolitical issues. Prior to the President's arrival, Newsweek senior editor Arnold D. Borghgrave discussed these concerns with Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO's supreme commander in Europe. Excerpts from their conversation.

Borghgrave—How can more than 1,000 secret documents relating to Western defense be transferred to East Germany—i.e., the Soviet Union—without the United States, SACUR (Supreme allied commander, Europe) or NATO knowing about it until almost a year and a half after the East German spies were arrested?

Haig—It did not happen that way. The Federal Republic [of West Germany] informed us from the very beginning, which enabled us to launch remedial programs to limit the damage.

Q—German specialists describe this Communist intelligence coup as the biggest blow to the defense of the West since Klaus Fuchs gave Russia the secret of the atomic bomb. These are hardly the kind of leaks that can be

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still going on. Naturally, I am appalled by what happened, but it does not have the magnitude that some circles have given to the affair.

Q—Won't all this speed up the timetable for phasing in the neutron bomb and the Cruise missile to try to restore the balance now that the other side has our own assessment of our strengths and weaknesses—and how we see theirs?

A—The neutron bomb is a political question of some sensitivity. There is no question it would enhance our deterrent without modifying in the slightest the manner in which the political decision would be made for its utilization. It would provide a more discriminating and flexible capability and add to our deterrent's credibility. More importantly, it would raise the nuclear threshold, not lower it, as its critics contend.

Q—All NATO countries seem convinced that the neutron bomb would restore credibility to the alliance's tactical nuclear deterrent, but four states [Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Iceland] are opposed to its deployment because the Soviets have

warned that it will jeopardize détente. Doesn't this kind of threat give Moscow a de facto power of veto over deployment of new weapons systems in West Europe while we have no such leverage in the East?

A—I maintain that it's self-defeating to unilaterally deprive ourselves of logical modernization steps in terms of military needs—or to deprive ourselves of the necessary incentives that influence the Soviet Union to negotiate balanced and collective ceilings on the introduction of such systems.

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A low priority to our security needs.

Q—Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., says that 14 different measurements show that confronting the West is not the main motivating force behind the Soviet increase in military spending, and that among more important factors were the "insatiable appetite" of the Soviet military bureaucracy, the "growing challenge" of China and the desire "to hold on to the East European allies." Does this make sense?

A—With respect to Soviet in-

tentions, that's a political question. I'm concerned with capabilities. And by any objective measure or criterion, Soviet capabilities far exceed what they need for defensive purposes. I happen to share (NATO) Secretary-General Joseph Luns's view that intentions are an irrelevant issue because intentions change through international dynamics. The bottom line is that there are profound differences at all levels between Moscow and its allies and the Western world—political, economic, sociological—which are all grist for confrontation, which, in turn, must be viewed in the context of a military balance. I do not subscribe to the view that it is a matter of mindless feeding of a Soviet military constituency, whose existence cannot be denied, but rather the systematic and rational elimination of deficiencies in their military posture which in the past we managed to exploit at great savings to ourselves. Now we are deprived of these advantages. Parity means that nothing can be left untended. Now we have to improve all across the board. All three elements of our tried system of defense—strategic and tactical deterrents and com-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Cites Influence on Dr. King

Carter Captivates Indian MPs In Talk on Mohandas Gandhi

By Haynes Johnson

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (UPI).—All around were the faces of India—Sikhs in turbans, women in saris, men in Gandhi caps—waiting in the huge, circular, colonnaded building that houses Parliament.

It was right out of the days of the British raj. The building itself is a vestige of colonialism. But the oil portraits encircling the room celebrate India's leaders since independence was achieved 30 years ago.

Other reminders of past and present were there, too. The members of Parliament greeted President Carter by thumping loudly and rhythmically on their desks. Applause would also be accorded in that fashion: Thump thump thump... thump thump thump.

And dominating the scene was a portrait of Mohandas Gandhi. It was hung over the center of the podium from which President Carter spoke. Mr. Carter's theme was democracy, its importance, the problems it raises, and the questions about it around the world, particularly in India and the United States. But it was the references to Gandhi that gave Mr. Carter's speech its power.

Mr. Carter was getting toward the end of his speech when he began speaking personally about his visit to India, and the legacy of Gandhi.

"This morning I had the honor

of laying a wreath on the memorial to Mahatma Gandhi," he said. Thump thump thump. "In that sacred place, so simple and so serene, I recalled the ways in which Gandhi's teachings have touched the lives of so many millions of people in my own country."

He was beginning to get to his audience. "But it did not stand forever," he went on. "It crumbled and fell. And though the rubble has not yet been completely removed, it no longer separates us from one another, blighting the lives of those on both sides of it."

Now came the passage that finally made the Parliament his. "Among the many who marched and suffered and bore witness against the evil of racial prejudice, the greatest was Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. He was a son of Georgia and a spiritual son of Mahatma Gandhi."

Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

"The most important influence in the life and work of Dr. King, apart from his own religious faith, was the life and work of Gandhi. Martin Luther King Jr. took Gandhi's concepts of non-violence and truth-force and put them to work in the American South."

Much more passionate now: Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

"Like Gandhi, King believed that truth and love are the strongest forces in the universe. Like Gandhi, he knew that ordinary people armed only with courage and faith could overcome injustice by appealing to the spark of good in the heart even of the evil doer. Like Gandhi, we all learned that a system of oppression damages those at the top as surely as it does those at the bottom."

"And Martin Luther King, like Mahatma Gandhi, non-violence was not only a political method, it was a way of life and a spiritual path to union with the ultimate."

Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump... Thump thump thump.

Mr. Carter said the nonviolent movement for racial justice in the United States, inspired in large measure by Gandhi, had "changed and enriched my own life and the lives of many millions of my own countrymen."

"I am sure you will forgive me for speaking about this at some length," he said. "I do so because I want you all to understand that when I speak of friendship between the United States and India, I speak from the heart as well as the head."

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To Report on Carter Visit

Poland Sends Delegation to Moscow

By David A. Andelman

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Polish Communist leader Edward Gierk today sent to Moscow a top-level delegation, headed by Foreign Minister Ewa Wójcik, to report on President Carter's recent visit here.

The delegation, which included two deputy foreign ministers, left this afternoon from Warsaw's Okęcie International Airport.

Mr. Wójcik is expected to meet with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and possibly with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. He will return to Warsaw on Wednesday.

The trip, officially at the "invitation of the Soviet government," was perhaps the clearest indication, despite all of Poland's growing contacts with the West and President Carter's symbolic

35-hour visit here last week, of just how closely Poland is tied to the Soviet Union.

Lessons of History

"We Poles have no intention whatsoever of changing our friends," Mr. Gierk told U.S. reporters Friday. "Taught by the lessons of history, we have based our security and our future on our natural alliances, stemming both from ideological grounds and from obvious natural premises. Any attempts at trying to change this, in my very deep conviction, would be rejected by the Polish people. Our cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union gives Poland all that allows us to develop properly, to strengthen our national sovereignty and to occupy a proper place both in Europe and the world. I am not saying this as a Communist only, but as a Pole."

It is just because of this close relationship that President Carter felt Poland could be valuable as a possible intermediary in the process of détente. "I think this ease of communication and this natural and historical friendship is a basis on which Poland can provide additional cooperation and communication between ourselves and the Soviet Union," Mr. Carter said in Warsaw on Friday.

Poles Ambivalent

Most Poles, and even the Polish government, are ambivalent toward the Soviet Union. On the one hand, they recognize the Soviet role in guaranteeing Polish security and developing Poland's economy. But, on the other hand, they recognize the potential consequences of deviating substantially from Soviet political or economic policy, and despite the historical tendency of the Soviet Union to milk Poland of much of its national wealth.

So, while Poland welcomed the visit of President Carter as a demonstration of Poland's desire to continue trade and diplomatic openings to the West, the Polish leadership was nervous for instance, when President Carter insisted on visiting the Nike monument.

A symbol of Polish pride, it also commemorates the 1944 anti-German uprising by underground fighters loyal to the anti-Communist Polish government-in-exile. They held out unsuccessfully for 63 days against the Nazis while Soviet troops camped idly across the Vistula River, waiting to come to the support of a pro-Soviet regime.

"We do not want to rock the boat too hard," said a member of a dissident group recently. "We recognize the possible consequences. Another explosion like the food and price riots of 1976 could mean Soviet intervention. And the streets would run with blood."

Soviet Painter To Visit West

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Oskar Rabin, one of the best-known of the Soviet Union's non-conformist painters, will leave tomorrow for at least six months in France, West Germany and other Western countries, friends said today.

Mr. Rabin, 40, has been well known in the West since the late 1950s when foreign diplomats in Moscow were first attracted to his paintings and exhibitions were staged in London, Paris and New York.

But the artist was never admitted to the official union of artists and was frequently attacked in the press. He also spent brief periods in prison when helping to set up unofficial art shows in Moscow.



SHANGHAI VISIT—In a Chinese peasant home at a commune just outside Shanghai are Sen. Edward Kennedy (D, Mass.) his wife Joan and daughter Caroline, talking with a smiling housewife during the family's 15-day visit to China.

House Aides Plan a Subpoena To Get Testimony From Park

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—House investigators, demanding the U.S. South Korean agreement to get Tongan Park's testimony on alleged Capitol Hill influence-buying, say they will subpoena him to testify before Congress as well as in the courts.

Rep. John P. Ryan, D-Ga., chairman of the House Ethics Committee, called the agreement a "facade" that allows Mr. Park to refuse to testify to Congress.

"Congress will not sit idly by and accept this insult," Rep. Ryan said.

The panel's special counsel, Leon Jaworski, said South Korea "continues to conceal facts from Congress and has in addition persuaded the Department of Justice to assist it."

Rep. Ryan and Mr. Jaworski issued the statements almost immediately after U.S. and Korean officials announced an agreement committing Mr. Park to testify in U.S. courts on his alleged influence-buying operation in Congress.

A criminal indictment charging Mr. Park with bribery and influence-buying will be dropped under the agreement, but only after Mr. Park has completed "truthful testimony" in court.

Assistant Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti said that Mr. Park can be held and prosecuted for perjury if he lies, but otherwise will be allowed to return to Korea and will be immune from further U.S. prosecution.

The agreement specifies that Mr. Park is not committed to testify before any congressional committee.

Mr. Park is accused of trying to buy influence in Congress for the South Korean government by distributing contributions to more than 20 congressmen and entertaining dozens of others at his Georgetown club.

The Justice Department has indicated it plans no more criminal indictments unless Mr. Park provides new evidence. The House Ethics Committee says it needs the testimony to determine if there was any wrongdoing by congressmen.

Mr. Jaworski's statement said he has already notified U.S. and Korean officials that Mr. Park will be subpoenaed to testify before the Ethics Committee if he comes to the United States to appear in court.

Who's Who Of Bad Risks

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Professional athletes, people with marriages on the rocks, entertainers, people who sell liquor and owners of Rolls-Royces are considered bad risks by some of Connecticut's largest automobile insurance companies.

On the other hand, the most desirable people, from an insurance standpoint, are managers of wholesale establishments, farm managers, finance company employees, retired workers, farmers, teachers and policemen—in that order.

A new Connecticut law requires the companies to file with the state insurance department any guidelines they give to their agents.

Mrs. Gandhi and Foes Formalize Party Split

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Backlog of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi formally separated from the rest of the Congress party today, with each side claiming that it had the support of the party's rank and file.

What the development amounted to was the formation by Mrs. Gandhi of a third political party, a rival to both the Congress regulars and the Janata party of Prime Minister Morarji Desai.

The split, which was the culmination of months of intra-party intrigue and quarrelling, came at a noisy and enthusiastic convention of several thousand of Mrs. Gandhi's supporters, held under a huge, brightly colored tent here.

"Truly Representative" As Mrs. Gandhi sat cross-legged, in the Indian fashion, on the stage, the convention adopted a resolution, by acclamation, declaring that "this convention, in view of its being the truly representative convention of the Congress, unanimously elects Indira Gandhi as Congress president."

The break today was another milestone in the decline of the 52-year-old Congress party, which was first an independence movement that inspired enemies of

After Uncle's Death

New Leader of Kuwait Vows To Continue Emir's Policies

KUWAIT, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The new Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, today pledged to follow the domestic and foreign policies of his predecessor and his uncle, Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, 82, who died of a heart attack on Saturday.

The former Prime Minister made the pledge in his first broadcast since he was sworn in on Saturday.

Sheikh Jaber, 50, said: "We will continue the march begun by our great late Emir and will follow his steps in order to secure more achievements for our country."

The newspaper al-Anba said today that a new Kuwaiti cabinet was expected to be formed in the next two weeks after a new prime minister has been named during the weekend or at the beginning of next week.

Sheikh Jaber, who has been in effect the ruler for the last few years because of the poor health of the Emir, is not expected to introduce any major policy changes.

Observers said that he is considered shrewd, intelligent and strong-willed and likely to continue the conservative foreign policy followed by Kuwait since its independence from Britain in June, 1961.

They added that Sheikh Jaber would almost certainly maintain the current line of close cooperation with Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states.

Sheikh Jaber was the heir apparent. He was immediately named as the 13th Emir by the Cabinet after the official announcement that Sheikh Sabah had died at his palace.

Thousands flocked to the Emir's palace at Mesheh when they heard that he was dead.

The Emir was sworn in as ruler of this oil-rich state of less than a million population in November, 1965.

During Sheikh Sabah's rule, Kuwait's oil production, after two decades of all-out expansion, was consolidated to conserve resources. Huge public spending created a welfare state that provided Kuwaitis with free medical care, free education and free telephone calls.



Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabah, new Emir of Kuwait.

Sheikh Sabah was the fourth son of Sheikh Salem, one of the state's most famous emirs, who finally established Kuwait's independence from Saudi Arabia at the battle of Jahra in 1920.

Sheikh Sabah had a traditional Moslem upbringing and then held a range of public offices before his nomination in 1962 as crown prince by a family concave headed by the then Emir, his brother Sheikh Abdullah.

Sheikh Sabah was in charge of foreign affairs when Kuwait achieved independence and then served as prime minister.

He had five sons, but none succeeds him. In 1968, the traditional family conference proposed Sheikh Jaber as crown prince.

Sheikh Jaber, who was born in 1928, is the 13th Emir of the Sabah dynasty. He is the eldest son of a former Emir, Sheikh Ahmed al-Haber al-Sabah, during whose rule in the 1930s oil was discovered in Kuwait.

Ten years later Sheikh Jaber became the director of finance, and later the first minister of finance when Kuwait became independent.

In November, 1965, he was called upon to form a new cabinet, and six months later he was nominated as heir-apparent by Sheikh Sabah.

colonialism all over the world, and then a political monolith that never suffered a significant defeat before the parliamentary election last March.

The regular leadership of the party, which includes almost all the most prominent of Mrs. Gandhi's former Cabinet ministers, immediately denounced the move as "tragic" and threatened her and her followers with expulsion. After an emergency meeting this evening, its executive committee declared:

"The Congress working committee notes with deep regret that Indira Gandhi and her followers have carried out their long-standing intention of disrupting the unity of the Congress party and setting up a new party."

The committee's resolution also said that "the preposterous claim that the recent convention represents the real Congress will not stand scrutiny, and we are sure it will be totally rejected by the rank and file of the party."

Organizers of the rebel convention—which apparently was coincidental with President Carter's visit to India—claimed the support of more than half of the 600 members of the All-India Congress Committee, the party's governing body. But they declined to provide a list of names and

independent tallies indicated that the total was far less.

Unlike what happened in the Congress party split of 1969, when most of the members of Parliament sided with Mrs. Gandhi, then the prime minister, most were against her today. Even the organizers of the convention claimed the support of barely one-third of the Congress members of Parliament, and only a fraction of that number were actually seen at the meeting.

During her unsuccessful campaign to attain the party presidency by the normal route over the past few months, Mrs. Gandhi has said repeatedly that "numbers do not count; what counts is the spirit of the Congress and its noble tradition, which is being distorted by the present leadership."

Mrs. Gandhi, who remains the Congress party's only truly national figure, has been intimately involved with it since her childhood. She once served as party president, and so did both her father, Jawaharlal Nehru, and her grandfather, Motilal Nehru.

The backdrop to the present dispute is the authoritarian rule of her last year and one-half in office, the so-called emergency period, which the party regulars are trying to repudiate.

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Interviewed by U.S. TV

Giscard to Propose to Carter Arms Sales Curb for Mideast

By John Jacobs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said yesterday that he will discuss limiting arms sales to the Middle East—a move he sees as essential to guaranteeing peace there—when he meets with President Carter in Paris later this week.

In a taped television interview from Paris, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said France could play a more appropriate role in discussing security guarantees in the Middle East than in participating in peace negotiations between Israel and the Arab nations. France has been a major arms supplier to Middle Eastern countries.

"I suppose that for nations like ours which are outside the region," he said, "our role could come when the discussions would center on the guarantees for a lasting peace."

Advanced Weaponry

Chief among those guarantees, he said, would be a reduction of arms sales or pledges by the major arms exporters not to sell sophisticated weapons in the Middle East. Only limited guarantees can be established through land settlements, he said, particularly when the participants have access to advanced weaponry.

"It is easy to attack or to destroy a country or part of a country from far away by the modern weapons," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, "and so it is not possible to guarantee the security of any state if there is a risk."

He called Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's sudden decision to visit Israel a "brave and dignified move" which he said was important to open discussions. Now, he said, those discussions must

focus on the "real issues." He said he believes Mr. Sadat is trying to reach a comprehensive peace agreement between Israel and the Arab countries, not just a separate one between Israel and Egypt.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said that a lasting peace cannot be established without the participation of the Soviet Union.

"It is necessary at the proper moment that the U.S.S.R. will concur in the implementation of peace in the Middle East for a very practical and simple reason," he said. "It is not possible to have safeguards if one of the major superpowers is out of the agreement, and is free or even decided to give support to one or two of the countries of the region."

On the issue of strategic arms negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said there is a fear among some in Europe that if an arms limitation agreement is reached, the United States will reduce its military commitments to Europe. He said he does not share that fear, but suggested that President Carter's visit to France "would be the occasion for the United States to restate very clearly their commitment, concerning European security."

The French President said that he also would discuss nuclear proliferation with Mr. Carter, who opposes constructing fast breeder reactors at home and exporting the technology to build them abroad. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said France has no oil and very limited reserves of uranium ore, and thus needs the breeder, which literally "breeds" plutonium, a source of nuclear power.

Federal Reserve Nominee Is Hopeful on Economy

Miller Indicates Willingness to Reduce Interest, Credit Rates

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—William Miller, President Carter's choice to be the new chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, indicated last week that he would be willing to ease money and credit policies if the U.S. economy turns more sluggish.

Mr. Miller, nominated by Mr. Carter last Wednesday to succeed outgoing chairman Arthur Burns, said Friday that, if the economy slows "as many are projecting" this year, "then I think that monetary policy can adjust to that condition." The natural expectation would be that there could be some reduction in interest rates.

At the same time, Mr. Miller

said that he thought the U.S. dollar was now undervalued after declining sharply in the foreign exchange markets in the last several months and hoped that "it will be stronger and adjust to a more appropriate value" this year. He said that the soundness of the U.S. economy does not justify such a decline.

Gives Warning

He also opposed, at least in principle, the major thrust of the Humphrey-Hawkins "full-employment" bill, which would set a national goal of reducing the jobless rate, now 6.9 per cent of the work force, to 4 per cent or lower by 1983. He warned that any arbitrary numerical goals or mandates "can be self-defeating."

Mr. Miller made his remarks in a telephone interview from the Bahamas where he is vacationing. Mr. Burns's term as chairman expires on Jan. 31.

Mr. Miller also indicated that he plans to be less critical than his predecessor of the Carter administration's economic and social policies. White House sources had said that Mr. Burns's frequent opposition to administration proposals was a key factor in Mr. Carter's decision to replace him.

Mr. Miller said that he thought maintaining the Fed's traditional independence does not mean isolation or arrogance. "I would think that decisions would be more logical and more intelligent if they were made in the context of a dialogue... It's more sensible than to debate the issues... through the media."

He also said that he is generally comfortable with Mr. Carter's expected proposals for a tax cut and holding down spending for this year and longer, although he has not examined them closely enough to say whether a \$25-billion tax reduction is the right size. Mr. Miller said that a tax cut is needed "because of a sense of equity."

He said that he will remain on vacation for a few more days to prepare for his Senate confirmation hearings later next month.

In the interview, Mr. Miller also made these points:

● He strongly favors new business incentives to spur capital investment and increase production. "I think it would be more healthy if economic growth over the next period of years were based on capital investment—the building of the supply side of the economy—rather than relying totally on the demand, or consumer side," he said.

● While he is essentially in favor of "fair and reciprocal" trade, there are "isolated circumstances" where temporary trade restrictions may prove necessary to "stem the tide of trade dislocation" and save U.S. jobs. He did not elaborate.

● The dollar's value also increased in Amsterdam from its record-low opening of 2.26 guilders. But the closing rate of 2.2725 was still under Friday's price of 2.28.

In Brussels, the dollar eased from 32.90 Belgian francs Friday to 32.78, a new low. And in Milan it was down more than one lire, from 871.50 to 870.20. The Zurich, London and Paris money markets were closed today.

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And east of Oakland, in the Contra Costa County Water District, which gets its water from the Bureau of Reclamation, even stricter rationing than the Martin Municipal Water District's will go into effect soon. The Contra Costa District has been told to count on only 25 per cent of its normal water supply next year, and the result, industrial leaders there say, will be widespread layoffs in the paper products, steel fabrication and other industries.

Bureau of Reclamation officials have said that if the normal rain and snowfall patterns continue, they will increase Contra Costa's water allotment, but they have not said when a determination would be made.

"The drought is a long way from being over," said William Clark of the State Drought Office. Mr. Clark said: "We'd need 25 per cent of normal rainfall this year, which no one is predicting, to wipe out the effects of the drought, or several years of above-normal rainfall."

—Los Angeles Times.

'Wet Season' Stirs Hope in California Drought

By David Johnston

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—A patron suggested to a service station manager here recently that he fix a dripping rest room faucet in the 28th month of the drought.

"Yeah, well, I'll get around to it," the manager said nonchalantly. Then, spreading his arms to the mild drizzle that has characterized the weather here for more than a week, he added, "but don't worry too much. The drought's over."

The drought, the worst recorded in California, is far from over. But after a few weeks of a "wet season" that has actually been wet, it is not surprising that at least some residents of water-starved northern California are beginning to think that conditions have returned to normal.

Most of the San Francisco Bay area has had normal or near-normal rainfall so far this rainy season.

Mountainous Area

In the mountainous, Bony Doon area of Santa Cruz County on the coast, south of here, one of the areas most affected by the lack of water, 30 inches of rain have fallen this year, nearly as much as fell during all of the 13-month 1976-77 period known as the rain year. Normal annual rainfall is 60 inches.

Some north coast rivers, which nearly went dry last summer, briefly have been close to flood levels.

But Dry Spell Is Not Over

And in the Sierras snowpacks of four feet and more are bringing in people anxious to catch up on skiing they missed last year when the mountains barely were dusted with snow.

The North Marin Water District expects to end its voluntary 30-per-cent reduction effort soon because recent rains have raised Stafford Lake, the district's principal reservoir, to more than three-fourths of capacity. In addition, because of the rains, the district is able to obtain substantial amounts of water from the Russian River in Sonoma County to the north.

47 Gallons In the Marin Municipal Water District, each of whose residents has had to get by on a ration averaging 47 gallons a day, the reservoirs have risen from 3 billion gallons of stored water five weeks ago to more than 7.2 billion gallons now.

These are among the many signs that the drought is easing. But there also are many signs that the drought and its effects are a long way from over.

The Marin Municipal Water District, for example, is still 5.8 billion gallons short of normal storage for this time of year, according to district engineering manager Bernie Heare.

The state's major reservoirs are only at 39 per cent of capacity, according to state water project and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation officials.

Dollar's Results Mixed in Europe In Light Trading

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The dollar set three record lows in light trading on European exchanges today but recovered against the West German Deutsche mark to close above the Friday rate.

The dollar opened in Frankfurt at 2.0940 marks, a new low and down from the Friday rate of 2.1050. But it gained to close at 2.1070.

The dollar's value also increased in Amsterdam from its record-low opening of 2.26 guilders. But the closing rate of 2.2725 was still under Friday's price of 2.28.

In Brussels, the dollar eased from 32.90 Belgian francs Friday to 32.78, a new low. And in Milan it was down more than one lire, from 871.50 to 870.20. The Zurich, London and Paris money markets were closed today.

U.S. Pays Sioux \$8.35 Million on Claims for Land

BISMARCK, N.D., Jan. 2 (AP).—The U.S. government has paid the Devils Lake Sioux Indian tribe \$8.35 million in claims for land taken from the Fort Totten Indian Reservation, a Bureau of Indian Affairs official has reported.

Eighty per cent of the settlement, or nearly \$6.68 million was paid to 2,673 enrolled tribal members, said Earl Asher of Aberdeen, S.D. Each member of the tribe got a payment of \$2,500.

About \$1.66 million was invested by the tribal council for future projects of the tribe, he said.

Mr. Asher, who is the BIA's Tribal Government Section, said Friday that the \$8.35 million includes an escrow account of more than \$130,000. That money is to cover the cost of appeals to the assistant interior secretary for Indian affairs from individuals who feel they should have been enrolled as tribal members, he said.

The original lawsuit was filed on behalf of the Sisseton-Wapeton bands of Sioux for the taking of nearly 171,000 acres of reservation land from 1880-1890, Mr. Asher said. The land included nearly 106,000 acres lost through the issuance of deeds under a federal act of 1874, he said.

The Indian Claims Commission approved a final award for the land in February, 1974, and Congress appropriated the funds in 1976, Mr. Asher said.

3 Die in S.W. Africa

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Three persons were killed and eight wounded in fighting after an argument among black miners at Tsumeb, the police reported today.

Economic Summit in Retrospect

Last May the seven leading industrial nations agreed to work together for stronger economic growth and higher employment. Meeting in London, President Carter and his six counterparts took the pledge for faster expansion. But, as you can see, nothing has come of it. Growth has, on the whole, slowed down slightly. There's not much prospect of improvement soon.

Until recently, the conventional view was that the world went into a great recession in 1977 and, since then, has been slowly recovering. That description fits the situation in the United States fairly well, making it easy for Americans to overlook the very different pattern abroad. In Japan and particularly in Europe, there has been a steady slowdown since 1973. For all the industrial countries taken together, unemployment is now slightly higher than it was at the bottom of the recession nearly three years ago. In Europe there were 4.7 million people out of work in 1977; today the number is nearly 7 million.

In Western Europe, governments have fallen into the habit of sitting back and waiting for exports to pull their economies up. After all, that's the way it has usually happened in the past. But the European countries are all each other's best customers, and when things are flat all over the continent, it's hard to see where the wave of export demand might start. This decidedly gray outlook is confirmed in the year-end forecasts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The OECD, an international agency in Paris, provides statistics and advice to its members, the world's two dozen most prosperous countries.

The OECD is not always popular with its members, since it has recently been both less cheery and more accurate in its predictions than some of those governments. It now says that, with no change in present public policies, annual growth rates will probably fall to about 3 per cent in the second half of next year, both here in the

United States and for the industrial world as a whole. That implies a slow rise in unemployment late next year, with the traditionally low European rates running almost as high as those in the United States.

Even that prospect may prove too optimistic. The United States is currently running a very large deficit in its international trade, mainly because of high consumption of foreign oil. Both Japan and West Germany are running substantial surpluses. There is a risk, the OECD analysts point out, that these disparities between deficit here and surplus there may not be sustainable much longer. The right way to correct this imbalance, as the Carter administration keeps saying, is to increase U.S. exports. But if that turns out to be impossible, the alternative is to reduce U.S. imports—a possibility with the most ominous implications for the world's economic health.

Politicians in all of the industrial countries have been uneasy about the public reaction to the present unexpectedly high unemployment. But so far—the reaction has been remarkably restrained. One of the reasons for it is, no doubt, the great structure of social benefits and protections that has been built over the past generation. But these social benefits were set up on an assumption that there would be high growth to pay for them. If that assumption fails, a good deal of painful adjustment is going to be necessary. One example here in the United States is the recent Social Security bill, with its sharp increases in payroll taxes in the coming years to meet pension commitments.

The past year has demonstrated that the world economy does not respond much to pronouncements by heads of governments convened at summit meetings. What might it respond to? That's not clear. But, as the OECD observes, the present slackening trend is not likely to turn around by itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Let a Hundred Airlines Fly

The White House bailed it as "an important step" toward effective international airline competition. Pan American Airways' board chairman had a somewhat different view, calling it "political manipulation." At issue was President Carter's decision to overrule the Civil Aeronautics Board and award Dallas-London service to Braniff Airways rather than Pan Am.

Pan Am chairman William Seawell's harsh thoughts may have some basis in fact. The White House was heavily lobbied by Braniff's favor by Texas congressmen; rumors put foreign trade negotiator Robert Strauss, a former Braniff board member, at the heart of the campaign to deny Pan Am the coveted route. Whatever the facts, the real moral, lost in the controversy, is that the federal government ought not to be in the business of doing what the free market can do better on its own. The best way to achieve the President's oft-stated goal of increasing air competition is to undo the complex regulations governing airline routes and prices.

Was Mr. Carter right in tilting toward Braniff? The evidence is ambiguous. Braniff's case rests on the view that airline competition can be enhanced by giving strong domestic carriers a piece of the international action. By this reasoning, consumers would benefit from the willingness of aggressive new carriers to experiment with low fares and innovative service. The Civil Aeronautics Board was apparently convinced, however, that the failure to grant the Dallas connection to Pan Am would weaken that carrier, and so produce less competition, not more. Should Pan Am go under or feel compelled to eliminate marginal service, travelers would end up the losers.

This sort of regulatory dilemma could be avoided altogether if route decisions were left to the marketplace. Decades of regulation have blunted the airlines' incentives. But there is every reason to believe that air travel would thrive with tougher competition. Neither the President nor the Civil Aeronautics Board can easily escape their legal obligation to regulate. However, there are a number of means currently under consideration by which Washington could loosen its grip.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other U.S. Opinion

The UN's Budget

The first reaction to the report that the United Nations has adopted a budget of nearly \$1 billion for the next two years is to ask, what in the world has the UN done to deserve all that? There is no ready answer.

In round numbers, the budget amounts to \$986 million, which is more than \$197 million higher than the global group's budget for the last couple of years. There is no evidence that the UN has done anything to warrant this rather substantial increase in spending, inflation notwithstanding.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

LONDON—Next week the band of John Philip Sousa, the "March King," will occupy the platform at Queen's Hall. The band last night received an enthusiastic welcome back to London from a large audience. The conductor and instrumentalists were in fine form, says the Daily Telegraph, although they had only one British solo a few hours before.

Fifty Years Ago

PARIS—While Paris, London and New York—where she was known as one of the most colorful figures—still celebrated the New Year, Miss Lois Fuller, companion of royalty, an American and creator of teletypewriter fantasy, died in Paris yesterday morning at the age of 56. It was just four months ago that another American dancer, Isadora Duncan, was killed in Nice.



'I've Been Recycled.'

Carter Turns to Pluses of Foreign Policy

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When President Carter came to office, we saw him as a novice in foreign affairs but a man with firm ideas on how to make the government work better at home. Yet in his first year he has had far greater impact in his foreign than his domestic policy. That tells us something not only about Carter but about the presidency and the state of the U.S. political system.

Abroad, 1977 was a remarkable year for U.S. policy—a year of profound initiative and change. Three areas among many suffice to indicate the impact of Carter: the Middle East, Southern Africa, human rights.

Carter changed the terms of discussion in the Middle East by pressing for a general settlement and outlining its broad terms: Israeli withdrawal in return for peace. It was in the new context he created that President Sadat could take his initiative. Carter also, courageously, identified as an essential part of any

settlement a homeland for the Palestinians—a truth that Israel will have to face if there is to be peace in 1978.

In Southern Africa, Carter put the United States for the first time unequivocally on the side of its own professed beliefs: against racism, for universal political rights. Translating that general faith into specific steps away from white supremacy will be difficult. But it is a great change, one based in wise self-interest, to have U.S. policy speaking for the inevitable and the just in Africa.

The same mix of the ideal and the concrete characterizes Carter's policy on human rights. It is easy enough, after a year, to point to the limits of its effectiveness: Soviet dissenters are still being persecuted, and tyrants are still in power in Cambodia and Chile and a dozen other places.

But the problem evidently goes deeper than tactics. Carter as a campaigner identified himself

cably into the international dialogue.

At home, it is hard to find any such profound themes. Carter's economic policy is a muddle. He sought, a theme in energy, and there is no doubt about the sincerity of his own concern about Americans' profligate use of energy. But his legislative solution remains in a Capitol Hill purgatory, and worse yet, has not seized the public imagination.

The failures on energy and other legislation may be laid in part to faults in Carter's tactics. As everyone in Washington says, he took on too much too fast. He presented Congress with grand schemes on energy and welfare reform and the like, as if there were no room for give and take. He has not learned how to deal with the other potentates of Washington, notably Sen. Russell Long.

But the problem evidently goes deeper than tactics. Carter as a campaigner identified himself

with the moral strain in the American character. But morality can rarely be the engine of domestic reform in this country, the one great recent exception being the civil rights legislation of the 1960s. Carter's talk of his energy program as "the moral equivalent of war" fell flat.

Any attempt to make real changes in our national life engages group interests. It becomes a question of who wins and who loses—of whose oil is gored. And because the various interests have adjusted to life as it is, change tends to be extremely difficult.

The obstacles to change are formidable even when a policy seems on its face to be as uncontroversial as motherhood. Carter wants to hold down increases in hospital costs, one of the fastest rising elements in the consumer price index. Fine—but it turns out that hospital staffs may object. Carter wants to free airlines from regulation and let them compete more. Wonderful—but it turns out that stock airline managements and labor fear the world of competition.

Carter tried at first to get away from the power of interest groups by governing without them, by drafting an energy bill, say, without consulting the oil companies. A year's experience suggests that a president today does not have the political leverage to do that. As one of Carter's closest advisers put it, "We are at the mercy of the lobbies."

A Dilemma

If that is the lesson of Carter's first year, it presents any president with a depressing dilemma: The only way he can bring about change is by working with interest groups, but those groups will tend to resist any significant change in their position.

In short, the status quo has enormous advantages today in domestic policymaking. That is true not only in dealing with Congress on legislation. Carter has taken important steps on his own in such areas as environmental policy and federal aid to the older industrial states. But his hope of real change in the deadweight of federal regulation seems likely to be frustrated by, among other things, the power of the federal civil service.

It should not be surprising, then, if an activist president turns quickly to foreign affairs to make his mark. One of the most thoughtful people who came up from Georgia with Carter said the other day: "We weren't trying to fool people when we talked about changing things. We just didn't understand how hard it was. It's very hard."

Memories: X—Morgue to Morgue

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—In my first editorial column for The New York Times (Oct. 27, 1954), following a talk with Gen. Eisenhower, I wrote that he "may eventually have to alter his technique of being President in order to accomplish his foreign policy goals." Precisely the same statement applies in this, my last column, with reference to Jimmy Carter.

Ambrose Bierce called the presidency "the greased pig in the field game of American politics." Perhaps this is true in gaining that office; but executing it effectively is another matter. And increasingly, U.S. presidential leadership is of vital importance to the world at large.

Carter has, with commendable aspiration, replaced on his White House desk a slogan introduced by Harry Truman: "The Buck Stops Here." But Carter, while not passing them, sometimes seems determined to manufacture his own buck. Unlike Eisenhower, he is a very hard worker; yet one wonders if he doesn't spend too many hours constructing nicknacks.

The art of wisely delegating power is the supreme talent of a successful chief. If King Philip II hadn't insisted on virtually counting every nail that went into his Spanish armada, that great fleet might have sailed two years earlier than 1588 and smashed Elizabethan England.

The key words are "wisely delegating." One has the feeling that Carter spends needless time with lesser problems and that there is an uncoordinated looseness in his delegation of authority. This results in diffusion of presidential energy and contradictory U.S. policies.

For long there was widespread foreign confusion because of what was seen as a paradoxical dichotomy of financial policy, with the Eisenhower Treasury undermining the Burns Federal Reserve—and vice versa. Consequently both U.S. trade and the U.S. dollar suffered. One must wait to assess Burns' replacement.

Foreign policy has shown similar contradictions. Who has been more responsible for a sometimes bewildering American attitude in Africa? Who decides whether human rights are being violated in Russia, but not China, in South Africa, but not Uganda?

Does Secretary Vance dream: "And at my back I always hear Brzezinski's chariot hurrying near?"

And why (always excepting that brilliant eager beaver, Zbig) has the President shuffled the White House with such a colorful and available young Georgian who almost self-protectively isolates himself from Washington's intellectual incoherence but elitist and realistic political world? Is this revenge for Gen. Sherman's brutal march from Atlanta to the sea?

Chastons used to be criticized not for having all the trump cards up his sleeve but for claiming that God had put them there. Perhaps the devout White House may make the latter claim. But the trumps have yet to be played. Clark Clifford, still a presidential adviser, told Sen. John Kennedy in the late 1960s that America's governmental machinery had become archaic. What had been adequate for 15 small agricultural communities called states was in many respects inadequate for a superpower. He specifically added that "no real machinery is provided for the president to conduct his office efficiently" along existing lines.

Giovanni Vico wrote: "Governments must be conformable to the nature of the governed." It is my belief that Americans are quite easily governable. But, recalling the limitations fixed by nature on any individual's capacity, this requires delegation of au-

thority—as well as no back-peddling to succeed. And Americans prefer success to form or style.

A more effectively coordinated United States would be in a much improved position to negotiate with the Soviet Union, a country whose military head, in the stars but whose economic feet are in the mud. And someday such an overall—not just military—negotiation is inevitable. For Russia—just by being present—geographically—is in a position to dominate Europe if ever we remove our troops, now stationed there as pawns by fortress America.

Talking to Moscow

Someday there will have to be a general discussion between Moscow and Washington aimed at an understanding in all domains except ideology, where no compromise is possible with the existing Soviet ideological and social systems. But, since ideology has become virtually undefinable, it has no role in treaties anyway. The salient point is that no such venture should even be contemplated until there is a firm, fully coordinated administration in the United States.

Thus I conclude my column for The New York Times. Forty-four years ago I started work as a reporter in a Pennsylvania morgue. Today I end my career as commentator in what could perhaps become a world morgue—without unending precautions.

Letters

SALT Drama

The New York Times editorial on SALT, which you reprinted on Dec. 22, was an excellent examination of the dilemmas facing the United States (and the Soviet Union) concerning land-based missiles.

While it would be nice to think that we could somehow remove all those MIRVs as the editorial suggested, I fear that we slipped over that watershed without really seriously thinking about it, and it is extremely unlikely that we can return. In the same way, we are now slipping over the Cruise missile water-

shed. This time we are talking more about it, but the momentum is too strong.

We are caught up in a tragedy, in which the United States is basically determined to remain ahead of the Soviet Union on strategic forces and the Soviet Union is determined to catch up and, if possible, become the leader. The SALT negotiations are simply one of the stages on which this drama is being acted out.

JOHN ADLERMAN, Former executive secretary, U.S. SALT delegation, Oslo.

A Balance Sheet: Debits And Credits for 1978

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—If you try to draw up a balance sheet on the condition of the world at the beginning of 1978—a cheery and even reckless exercise—you can at least be fairly sure of some things to put on the credit and debit sides of the line.

On the good side, 1977 was the least turbulent year of the decade, and there was more discussion of international cooperation between independent national states than in many years.

Some progress was made in arms control, even in population control, and despite the present difficulties between Israel and Egypt, substantial gains were made toward a Middle East compromise. Also an argument could be made that not only is there now movement toward greater understanding between the races and the generations, but that the last quarter of the century may have managed to avoid the spectacular worldwide wars and economic tragedies of the first three quarters.

Even so, there is a widespread feeling that something fundamental is missing: that the nations are only beginning to recognize the changing nature of world problems without really getting the measure of them or seeing the dilemma between national and world order.

Harlan Cleveland of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies expressed what is a growing anxiety:

"The 'outside world' to which we are reawakening after our long preoccupation with Vietnam, Watergate, stagflation, abortion, busing, welfare, and jobs now looks more than ever unmanageable, unjust, ungovernable, lawless, leaderless and lethal."

He acknowledges that the United States is regaining its confidence, and that it remains the

main hope for the creation of a more secure world, but he does not like what he sees on the debit side of the ledger. Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, seems to see the problem in much the same way. For example:

"The world of the last years of the 70s already has a population of more than 4 billion, the largest number of human beings ever alive at the same time—it will double in the next 40 years—and despite some reduction in the rate of growth, McNamara regards this fact as 'an even more dangerous and subtle threat to the world than thermonuclear war,' for it is less subject to rational safeguards."

It is clearly a world of increasingly dangerous weapons, which are costing all nations, according to McNamara, \$30 billion a year, while half of the population of the earth goes to bed hungry every night.

It is also a world in which the industrial nations and the Communist nations are increasingly in conflict over ideology, or trade, or energy, or what to do with multinational corporations, and have no reliable institutions to deal with these new problems of the computer and nuclear age.

Yet this is a stage in the development of the world that the most thoughtful leaders of the United States have written about and even longed for from Jefferson and Lincoln to Wilson and Roosevelt. They did not want anybody to be in charge of the world, not even the leaders of the United States, but America's first experiment in world order, the League of Nations, failed, and the second is a disappointment if not quite a failure in terms of its own charter.

However, what is going on at the turn of another year is perhaps a third attempt by the United States, first to use its influence to avoid wars of all sorts—blood wars, civil wars, racial wars, trade wars and ideological wars. Ideology is out of date, President Carter said in Poland, and he is now flying around the world like a modern Paul Revere, crying not that the British but that chaos and confusion are coming unless the nations change their ways.

He is saying vaguely and haltingly that the world is going through another phase of intellectual revision and that the ideals of Wilson and Roosevelt for greater unity in the world are beginning to be discussed again. Put another way, he is saying what C. Wright Mills said 37 years ago, only not so eloquently:

"The urgent need for a great creative effort has become apparent in the affairs of mankind. It is manifest that unless some unity of purpose can be achieved in the world, unless the ever more violent and disastrous incidents of war can be averted, unless some common control can be imposed on the heading waste of man's limited inheritance of coal, oil, and moral energy that is now going on, the history of humanity must presently culminate in some sort of disaster."

But what President Carter is not saying is that maybe there is not enough flexibility in the political world today to deal with its human and economic problems; that there is a fundamental conflict between the nations' economic control and the nations' freedom in the Middle East, in Europe, Africa and Asia so long as nations merely talk about interdependence and insist on their national independence and rights to do what they please.

The President has, however, made a start. He is a politician and not a writer. It was easy for Wells to say that it was "inconceivable" if people would think "steadfastly" that there could be any world order without fundamental limitations on national sovereignty.

But most people are not thinking "steadfastly" about this, and it will probably take years before they lose the delusive comfort of belief in political nationalism and commercial protectionism.

So, as usual, the balance sheet will not really balance. The credits are not bad at the end of the year, but the debits are coming in.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Find Guards as Deprived as Prisoners

Sakharovs, Trying to Visit Inmate, Get Look at Labor Camps

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet physicist turned dissident, spent more than a week with his wife and stepson in the world of Russian labor camps last month, trying to visit an imprisoned friend.

In "Zone 20," a small archipelago of camps about 250 miles southeast of Moscow, the Sakharovs found the prison guards as deprived as the prisoners. "They drink to fight boredom," Mr. Sakharov said after having lived with them in a dormitory in the small town of Sosnovka for 12 nights. "There is no meat or sausage in the stores," he said. "The black bread is terrible, and there's no place at all to have a bath."

In Moscow, Mr. Sakharov and his wife are targets of a campaign of harassment and denunciation by the KGB and the press. But in the isolated world of the camps, they said, every official treated them politely, and a little boy—perhaps the child of one of them—greeted the shy, balding stranger in the snowy streets with a friendly "Hello, Sakharov!"

A glimpse into the camp system is impossible for any foreigner or journalist, but the Sakharovs were unimpeded in their journey by train from Moscow to Polna, Dec. 18 and then, in a three-car train on an antiquated narrow-gauge rail line, to the camp area. Outside a village, surrounded by a double barbed-wire fence and patrolled by dogs, was the camp where Edward Kuznetsov is serving a 15-year sentence.

Mr. Kuznetsov was one of 11 persons, nine of them Jews, who were convicted in Leningrad in December, 1970, of treason and for planning to hijack a Soviet

airliner to emigrate. The case aroused widespread interest abroad for its overtone of anti-Semitism. Mr. Kuznetsov was sentenced to death but the judgment was later commuted to 15 years in a prison camp, the maximum.

Politely but firmly, a major of the camp administration denied the Sakharovs permission to visit the prisoner, who had lived in the same house with Mrs. Sakharov and her son in Moscow 10 years ago and had written a postcard in October asking her to come see him.

"All he would say was that it was the right of the authorities to decide who could visit a prisoner," Mr. Sakharov said. Protesting, the three visitors took beds in the dormitory used by traveling-camp administrators, at 75 cents a night. They traveled to the end of the railroad line to Yavas to appeal but there, too, the acting deputy administrator of "Zone 20" was adamant.

"All up and down the railroad," Mr. Sakharov said, "there are camps in the woods, all barracks-type buildings inside barbed wire—about 20 altogether. Three of

them are for political prisoners, and Kuznetsov is in an isolation camp with 42 others."

The prisoner refused a 50-pound package of canned meat, bouillon, orange juice, chocolate, tea and coffee and the Sakharovs have concluded that Mr. Kuznetsov began a hunger strike to protest the authorities' refusal to allow the visit.

"Until He Dies" "I know Eddie very well," Mrs. Sakharov said, "and he was always against hunger strikes because they sapped a prisoner's strength. He did seven years

after he was arrested in 1961 for reading poems in Mayakovsky Square in Moscow," she recalled, "and it was the camp that made him an enemy of the system. If he is on a hunger strike he will continue until he dies."

They sent telegrams pleading with him to take the parcel while they tried to wear down the authorities. Prisoner and jailers remained adamant.

Before they left the camp last week, the Sakharovs learned from their fellow boarders that "not a single prisoner had yet been released in the amnesty that was announced Nov. 5," Mr. Sakharov said.

Brezhnev Act

The amnesty, signed by the Communist party chief Leonid Brezhnev in his capacity as President, did not benefit political prisoners but was to go into effect immediately for women, combat veterans, and older prisoners serving sentences of less than five years.

"They told us that 200 of the 1,500 people in 'Zone 20' were eligible, and that a special commission had been set up to determine which ones should go free. So far," Mrs. Sakharov explained, "they have not freed anyone, but they have decided that 10 may go free in February."

On Friday, the Sakharovs sent a telegram to Mr. Brezhnev asking him to intervene with the camp officials and let them see Mr. Kuznetsov. "We hope that if people abroad hear about this," Mrs. Sakharov said, "they will begin a new campaign for amnesty for the Leningrad prisoners."

Polish Church Cites Increase in Priests

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (AP).—The number of Roman Catholic priests in Poland has more than doubled under the Communist regime, figures released by the church Saturday revealed.

There were 19,885 active priests last year. The pre-World War II Statistic Journal in Poland gave the number of priests as 9,865. The Polish population was almost the same as it is now; about 36 million. The church claims that about 90 per cent of Poles are Catholics.

Emergency Landing

ROME, Jan. 2 (UPI).—A British Airways Boeing 747 carrying 371 passengers made an emergency landing without damage or injury at Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport today after blowing a tire on takeoff from Bombay.



STRUNG UP DOWN UNDER—The owners of a Melbourne, Australia, bird shop devised this sling to help a magpie recover from injuries. The bird is doing well.

French Killing Is Linked to Christie Novel

CREANÇES, France, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Roland Roussel, 58, confessed to using a "recipe" from one of the late Dame Agatha Christie's thrillers to poison red wine that killed his uncle and made his aunt and two others seriously ill, police said today.

Police said that atropine was the substance that Mr. Roussel, an office worker, used in the wine that killed his uncle, Maxime Masseron, 80. Atropine is described in one of the chapters in "Tuesday Club Murder."

Police said Mr. Roussel told them that his target was not his uncle or any of the other victims, but a woman friend of the family.

Deserter Kills Two

PRAGUE, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—A military deserter killed two men and held eight people hostage here Saturday night before being killed by police, Czech news agency reported today.

Poor Conditions Found Before U.S. Grain Blast

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (WP).—The managers of the Galveston, Texas, grain elevator that exploded Tuesday night, killing at least 16 persons, have been criticized by the Agriculture Department for their "open animosity" to federal safety inspectors.

Memoranda released Friday by the Agriculture Department showed that members of the Federal Grain Inspection Service two months ago had asked the Farmers Export Co. to clear up the dust accumulating in its elevator. The Farmer Export Co. "angrily" responded that it felt it was "being harassed" by the federal inspectors. High concentrations of dust in grain silos can be potentially explosive.

"Their attitude seems to be that Congress imposed the Federal Grain Inspection Service on them," said a Nov. 2 memo written by FOIS Inspector James Phelps to deputy administrator David Gallant, "and that they may have to have us around, but they don't have to cooperate."

Mr. Phelps said he had discussed "on numerous occasions" with Farmers Export the rising dust levels in its elevator.

Max Ascoli, 79, Dead; Founded, Edited Reporter

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (AP).—Max Ascoli, 79, founder and publisher of the now-defunct magazine the Reporter, died here early yesterday after a brief illness.

Mr. Ascoli, who was born in Ferrara, Italy, was an anti-Fascist once jailed for several weeks by the late Italian dictator Benito Mussolini.

Mr. Ascoli founded the Reporter, a liberal-oriented magazine of opinion, in 1949 and was its editor and publisher until it folded in 1968.

He came to the United States in 1931 on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship. Two years later he joined the graduate faculty-in-exile of the New School for Social Research and was elected its dean in 1939.

From 1940 until 1942, Mr. Ascoli was assistant director of cultural relations to former Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, who was then U.S. coordinator of inter-American affairs.

Edith Russell

BANGOR, Wales, Jan. 2 (AP).—Edith Russell, 77, the wife of philosopher Bertrand Russell, died here yesterday after a short illness. Countess Russell, an American, had been a teacher before becoming Mr. Russell's fourth wife in 1932. When he died in 1970, she remained at their home at Plas Penrhyn in north Wales.

Gen. H. B. Klopper

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Gen. H. B. Klopper, 75, the South African commander of Tobruk who decided to surrender it to German forces in 1942, died Friday. Gen. Klopper was commandant-general of the South African Defense Force from 1956 until his retirement two years later.

Harvey Thompson

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Harvey Thompson, 47, director and general manager of Times Newspapers Ltd., died Saturday, the Sunday Times announced.

Rosendo M. Fraga

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 2 (AP).—Retired Gen. Rosendo Maria Fraga, 66, president of the influential Military Club, died here Saturday, his family reported.

Winds Off Greek Ports

ATHENS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Greek harbor authorities today banned all vessels under 2,000 tons from leaving Greek ports because of gale-force winds in the Aegean and Ionian seas, a Merchant Marine Ministry spokesman said.

Poles Warned On Population

WARSAW, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Poland's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday predicted a "population catastrophe" in Poland unless Poles produce more children, and called on Catholics to give material and moral aid to large families.

Society is getting rapidly older and by the year 2000 every fifth Pole will be over 60, they said in a pastoral letter read in Catholic churches.

The one-child or two-child family is becoming the rule and since 1960 the younger generation has not been fully replacing the older one, it said.

The magazine published the alleged manifesto of a Communist opposition force of "medium and high-level officials" in East Germany's ruling Socialist Unity party. The magazine said that the group calls itself the "Federation of Democratic Communists of Germany."

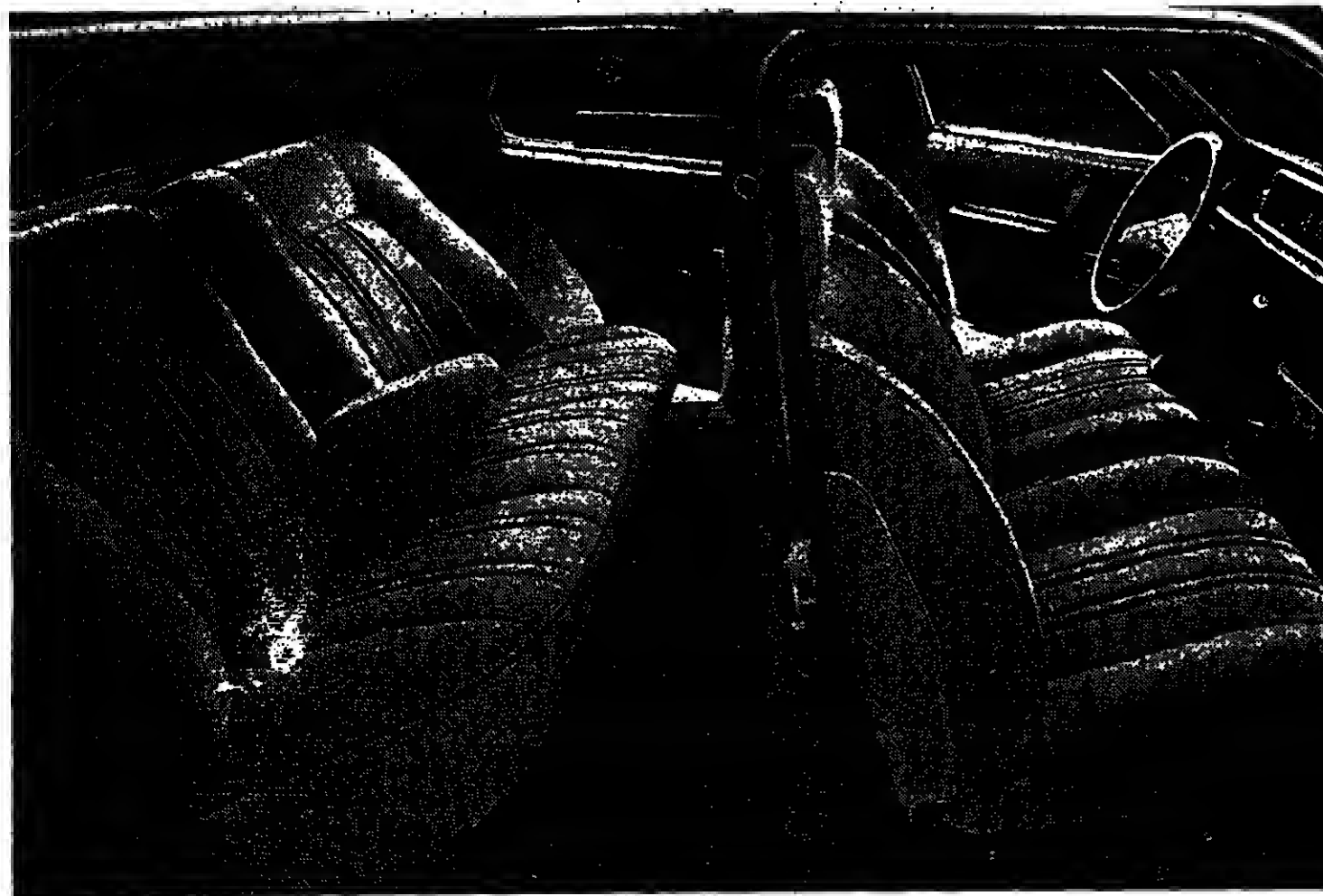
The federation claimed that it was operating underground within the ruling party, using the methods of its "political rivals" by organizing itself into small, conspiratorial cells.

While the name of this group has not been heard in the West before, it has been clear for some

SAS Buys 2 Airbus; 10 More Are Planned

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—The Scandinavian Airlines System has purchased two European Airbus airliners and has taken an option on 10 more, Airbus Industrie, the plane's builder, said.

The contract is worth \$80 million. The Airbus is expected to replace the airline's DC-9 fleet. SAS chose an Airbus model with a seating capacity of 240 passengers and a range of about 2,000 miles.



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- Location and date of receipt of tenders:** The envelopes, established according to the instructions of the above paragraph 2, will be registered and addressed to the: OFFICE ALGERIEN INTERPROFESSIONNEL DES CEREALES, 5 Rue Ferhat Boussad, ALGER, Algérie. They may also be delivered by hand. The deadline for receipt of applications has been set for February 23, 1978.
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- Withdrawal of tender files:** The individual and legal entities interested by this invitation to tender may, as of January 4, 1978, withdraw the specifications and the necessary file for the presentation of their tender in exchange for the remittance of a written demand and a non-refundable payment of 2,000 DA at: The prime contractor's office, O.A.I.C., 5 Rue Ferhat Boussad, ALGER, Algérie, or our office, INTERAG, 80 Rue du Colonel SI TRIAMED, AIN BENIAN, Algérie.

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON (NYT)—In December of 1577, five small ships under the command of the greatest of Elizabethan seamen, Sir Francis Drake, left Plymouth on a marauding voyage around the world that lasted three years. Whatever else Britons have lost in the intervening centuries, they have not lost their taste for adventure, and British explorers still lead expeditions to what used to be called, in a simpler

era, "the four corners of the earth."

One of the biggest in some years will set sail next October. In tribute to Sir Francis, it will be called Operation Drake, and it, too, will circumnavigate the globe. But it will involve 300 young men and women drawn from many different countries, not the run-of-the-mill types that sailed in the 16th century, and its end product will be knowledge, not plunder.

The expedition will cost almost \$1 million, most of which has been raised from contributors in the United States, Canada and Britain. Walter Annenberg, the Philadelphia publisher who served as American ambassador in London during the Nixon administration, gave \$100,000.

Mobile Base

For two years, the Eye of the Wind, a 150-ton steel-hulled brigantine, will serve as a mobile base for a series of scientific projects in Panama, on the high seas, in Papua New Guinea, in the Sudan and on islands in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

The expedition's leader is John Blashford-Snell, a 41-year-old lieutenant colonel in the Royal Engineers. He seems an unlikely explorer: soft-spoken, a bit pudgy, not a trace of regimental swagger.

But an explorer he is. Col. Blashford-Snell led the great Abbot expedition in 1958, which made the first descent of the Blue Nile, the British trans-Americas expedition in 1971, which made the first crossing of

the Darien Gap in Panama and Colombia, and the Congo River expedition in 1974.

The Panamanians called him "el quebracha"—the ax-breaker—after one of the hardest trees in the rain forest.

In Africa, he lost several of his inflatable boats in the cataclysms of the great river and another was eaten by a hippopotamus. In three and a half months, 50 per cent of his men suffered illness or injury. In Central America he was bitten by a vampire bat and had to take antirabies shots.

A Reason

Why go through it all, when mapping can be done from satellites, when many would argue that the real frontiers are in space, when the imperial impulse to claim new territory has long since passed?

Perhaps because he comes from one of the smallest islands in

this island nation, Jersey in the English Channel. Col. Blashford-Snell believes that geography has much to do with the tradition of exploring that has run unbroken from Drake and Cook and Cabot through Stanley and Shackleton and Scott to the present day.

"If you live in a small island the way we do," the colonel said in a recent interview, "you have to get out to live and prosper. You have to see what's on the other side of the horizon. Once we did it for power, then for trade, now for knowledge."

But there is something more to it than that, something in the British temperament that requires privation and adventure with the building of character.

Jungles of Borneo

British explorers are at the job in many parts of the world. Under the leadership of Robin Hanbury-Tenison, a party of 42

is hacking its way through the jungles of Borneo. Its aim is to study ecological aspects of the tropical rain forest.

Some of the explorers were in a remote corner of Sarawak on Christmas Day, and the Times of London reported recently that a holiday feast was dropped to them by parachute. Its contents: three bottles of Scotch, three of port, one of champagne, four pounds of walnuts, a whole Shilton cheese, a tin of biscuits, two three-pound plum puddings, two boxes of Havana cigars and four half-pound tins of assorted teas.

Things have changed since the days of Sir Richard Burton. Nonetheless, there is no mistaking the seriousness of the expeditions. Last year alone a group under Nigel Winster made the first journey down the Tana.

Kenya's longest and most remote river; Timothy Severin and a crew sailed a leather boat to

North America to demonstrate what 8th-century Irish explorers could have done and Col. Blashford-Snell discovered in Panama the sites of the 17th-century Scottish colony of New Caledonia and the ancient Spanish colonial city of Acla.

The idea behind Operation Drake is to inspire young people with the spirit of adventure that has possessed their forebears. To that end the organizers are recruiting 24 potential explorers between 17 and 24 in several countries for each of the nine three-month phases of the expedition. For safety reasons, all must speak English. Youngsters from the countries to be visited will be asked to take part in the shore operation, so that as many as 500 people ultimately will be involved.

Each of those chosen to spend time aboard the Eye of the Wind will get subsidies for transportation.

WAVERLEY ROOT

A Spinach Cultivated Out of Curiosity

looked to be palatable. Thus treated it becomes a pulpy mass, more unctuous than spinach in consistency, which some persons think makes it more agreeable than spinach, and others think not.

One System

Differing individual opinions on this point may originate in the fashion in which the first New Zealand spinach tasted has been picked. Young tender leaves are much superior to older ones, which tend to develop a taste too assertive to please everyone. One system for picking this plant is to take only the leafy tips of branches where new growth is developing.

It can hardly be said that Europe pounced on its new plant with enthusiasm. It was cultivated almost exclusively as a curiosity in botanical gardens. Like that of the Vienna botanist Jacques and of Count Dandolo in Moscow, England, though it had been the first to receive the plant, seems to have forgotten that it had once grown at Kew and planted it again in Kensington Gardens when it was received as a novelty from France, at about the same time when John Anderson, gardener of the Count of Balmoral, was reading in 1821 a historical paper on its introduction into Europe before the Linnean Society of London.

By 1828, however, it had gained

ed acceptance in England, and also in the United States. In Belgium, a country much given to raising plants of this kind, it began to be eaten about 1890.

The first seed merchant to offer New Zealand spinach in France, a certain Tollar, reported in 1895 that there were few takers. The royal botanical garden of Paris (today's Jardin des Plantes) began to distribute its seed nevertheless, and in 1819 Comte d'Ourches, who took a lively interest in promoting new food plants, tried to popularize it. But while it was grown in all châteaux and manor gardens, and in many modest home gardens as well, it did not reach the big markets.

Local Markets

It was still being eaten in the southwest not many years ago, and is findable in local markets there, the produce of small-scale market gardeners, but one would be hard put to find it in Paris. Indeed, this is the situation almost everywhere in Europe and the United States, where those who want to eat New Zealand spinach usually have to grow it themselves. Its small importance as a commercial plant no doubt accounts for the fact that it has been little developed in cultivation and as grown today is essentially unaltered from its wild form.

For the benefit of anyone who wants to try growing New Zealand spinach for himself, I pass on here the probable reason discovered unfortunately several years too late, why my New Zealand spinach never came up: The seeds are extremely slow in germinating. It is advisable to soak them in very hot (not, of course, boiling) water for a few hours before planting.

New Zealand spinach is also called the New Zealand ice plant, and does indeed belong to the ice plant family, the *Aizaceae*, which seems to have nothing in common with what, as a boy in New England, I knew as the ice plant, with leaves which looked more like projections of the stem and had, I seem to recall, a triangular cross section. They were cold to the touch, hence the name. What botanists call ice plants gain their name from a peculiarity shared by New Zealand spinach: minute dots on the leaves which reflect the sun as though the plant had a thin coating of ice.

Some reference books maintain that New Zealand spinach is the only edible member of *Aizaceae*, but there is at least one other. On the island of Reunion a true ice plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*, is eaten, also as a substitute for spinach, prepared in the same fashion.

(c) 1978 by Waverley Root.

BRUSSELS GALLERIES

David Hockney, Galerie HM, 9 Rue de la Paix, Brussels, to Jan. 15.

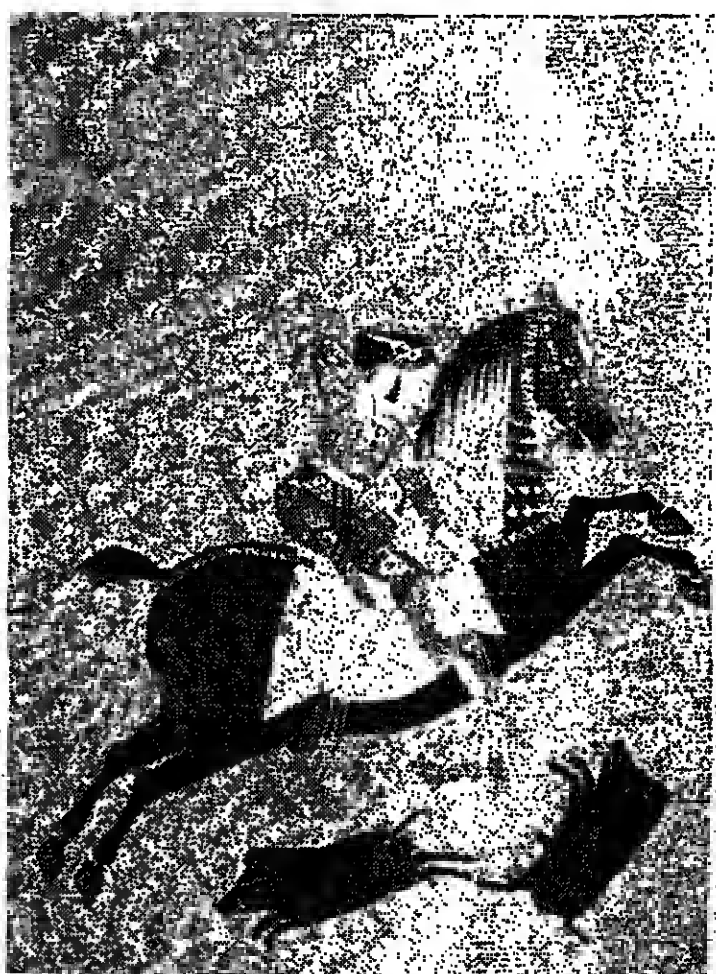
The main part of this Hockney exhibition consists of the "Blue" series of etchings inspired by an American poem based in turn on the melancholy-touched portrait of a man with guitar from Picasso's blue period. Hockney's etchings are sparked with a mastery hand, each a firmly composed picture and not an illustration. Downstairs portraits by Hockney include a splendid one of Billy Wilder, genial and tough, looking outward through round glasses with benevolent alertness beside a table scattered with pens that bears his hat.

Marguerite Antoine, Galerie Armorial, 15 Place du Grand Sablon, Brussels, to Jan. 11.

Drawings of dancers, nudes, circus horses in a group, impressive portraits of a fat, proud cat are studies in a economy of line and space, done with a self-effacing lightness of touch that gives an unfinished effect to each, leaving an invisible question mark behind. The artist has a sureness of touch and the ability to capture an outline in brief deft strokes. She could, if she chose, become more assertive and less sketchy without losing the evocative impression of a passing moment or movement.

Ivor Abraham, Galerie Anne Van Eckenbeke, 183 Chaussée de Charleroi, Brussels, to Jan. 14. Small sculpted works in metal and plastic show Abraham's themes of man-made columns, benches, park paths, monuments, invaded with steady persistence by clumps of parasitic greenery, civilization reverting to nature. His mood is disturbingly furry to the touch and slightly repulsive, an adaptation of an industrial technique for wall coverings and carpets that suits his work. Two of his metal outcrops in shrub and garden form plus several delicate and precise flower paintings make up this Abraham's show, his first in Brussels.

Le Jardin, Botanical Gardens Museum, 236 Rue Royale, Brussels, to Jan. 5. To mark the reopening of the small museum inside the old Bo-



From show of Indian miniatures in Brussels.

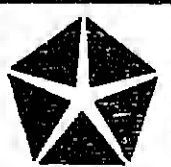
anical Gardens greenhouses, deserted since the move out of town, and to launch a book combining art, environment and science, Belgian artist Lemoine has arranged an exhibition among the plants and shrubs. Sculptures in metal by Van Eafelghem are the most successful in these surroundings, his women's torsos posed around tubs of water with waterlilies floating on the surface look like modern nymphs at play. Legs with the thigh tops filled in with earth and grass, a stand of metal tulips are at home in the greenery. Photographs of gardens, wasteland, parks, shown as narrative art, are less at ease here, overpowered by the real verdure. But the whole makes an attractive and unusual small exhibition.

Indian Miniatures, Galerie Claude Jongen, 140 Chaussée de Charleroi, to Jan. 28. All 18th and 19th-century miniature paintings based on much

earlier Persian miniatures, mostly commissioned by rulers of Hindu states in India to illustrate Hindu mythology and life at their own courts and often incorporating princely portraits, these works are packed with incident and local color. Lavishly gold-flecked in bright, sharp hues, they show palaces, processions, dancing girls and warriors, religious legends and a ceremonial hunt. They are carefully painted figures, firm, right, set, dancelike, held court and complicate in sex-masculine style. Animals, endearingly drawn, are often gods disguised as elephants, leopards, tigers or horses at hunts and festivals.

—RONA DOBSON.

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CIA Secretly Built, Manipulated a Global Propaganda Network

By John M. Crawford

NEW YORK (NYT)—For most of the three decades of its existence, the CIA has been engaged in an unrelenting, although largely unreported, effort to shape foreign opinion in support of U.S. policy abroad.

Until recently the CIA counted a number of U.S. journalists among its paid agents, but with a few notable exceptions they do not appear to have been part of its extensive propaganda campaign.

Instead, the agency has channeled information and misinformation through a once-substantial network of newspapers, news agencies and other communications entities, most of them based overseas, that it owned, subsidized or otherwise influenced over the years.

Recent attention given the CIA's involvement with the press has been focused on reports that the agency employed American reporters as agents and number-

ed others as sources of information or "assets" useful to its operations.

The recurring allegations have led the House Select Committee on Intelligence to schedule hearings on the matter, and prompted The New York Times to survey the CIA's relationships with U.S. news organizations.

Broad Picture

While the three-month inquiry by a team of Times reporters and researchers indicated that the CIA employed relatively few of the many hundreds of American journalists reporting from abroad over the past 30 years, there emerged a broad picture of an agency effort to shape news and opinions through a far-flung network of news organizations that it controlled to a greater or lesser degree.

The CIA's propagandizing appears to have concentrated at least some distinction of the news at home as well as abroad, although the amount and nature of misinformation picked up by the U.S. press from overseas is impossible to determine.

The CIA has refused every appeal for details of its secret relationship with American and foreign journalists and the news-gathering organizations that employed them, even though most have been brought to an end.

One CIA official, explaining that such relationships were entered into with promises of "eternal confidentiality," said that the agency would continue to refuse to discuss them "in perpetuity."

But in interviews with scores of present and former intelligence officers, journalists and others, the scope and substance of those relationships became clearer. Among the principal features that emerged were the following:

• The CIA has at various times owned or subsidized more than 50 newspapers, news agencies, radio stations, periodicals and other communications entities, sometimes in this country but mostly overseas, that were used as vehicles for its extensive propaganda efforts, as "cover" for its operatives or both.

Another dozen foreign-based news organizations, while not financed by the CIA, were infiltrated by paid CIA agents.

• Nearly a dozen U.S. publishing houses, including some of the most prominent names in the industry, have printed at least a score of the more than 250 English-language books financed or produced by the CIA since the early 1950s, in many cases without being aware of the agency's involvement.

• Since the closing days of World War II, more than 30 and perhaps as many as 100 U.S. journalists employed by a score of U.S. news organizations have worked as salaried intelligence operatives while performing their reportorial duties. A few others were employed by American military and, according to intel-



Salvador Allende

ligence sources, by some foreign services, including the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency.

• Over the years at least 18 U.S. reporters have refused CIA offers, in some cases lucrative ones, to undertake clandestine intelligence assignments. Another dozen employees of American newspapers, wire services, and news magazines, although never paid, were considered by the agency to be valued sources of information or assistance.

• In the last 30 years, at least a dozen full-time CIA officers have worked abroad as reporters or nonreporters of U.S.-owned news organizations, in some cases with the approval of the organizations whose credentials they carried.

According to a number of former CIA officials, the agency's broad campaign of propaganda was carried out with the awareness that the bogus news stories it planted might be treated as genuine by the U.S. media, which they sometimes were.

The agency's legislative charter has been interpreted as prohibiting the propagandizing of Americans, but it says nothing about the propriety of the domestic effect, inadvertent or intentional, of propaganda disseminated overseas.

Lyman Kirkpatrick, for many years the CIA's inspector general, said he could not recall any agency employee's ever having raised questions about the ethics or legality of its endeavors in mass communications.

Lawrence Houston, its retired general counsel, said it had always been his understanding that the CIA was forbidden by law to employ U.S. journalists, although he said no one had ever consulted him on that matter.

The CIA's efforts to mold foreign opinion ranged from tampering with historical documents, as it did with the 1956 denunciation of Stalin by the late Nikita Khrushchev; to embellishing and distorting accounts that were otherwise factual, such as the provision of detailed quotes from a Russian defector; to outright fabrication, as with a report that nonexistent Chinese troops were being sent to aid Vietnamese Communists.

Early Warning

According to former CIA officials, the agency has long had an "early warning network" within the U.S. government that serves diplomats and other key officials to ignore news stories that have been planted by the agency overseas. The network, they said, has worked well, with only occasional failures.

But there is no such mechanism for alerting newspapers, magazines and broadcast stations in this country as to which of the foreign dispatches that come chattering across their teletypes are distorted or, in a few instances, altogether false. There is, the former officials say, simply no practical way of letting Americans know that some of the stories they read over their morning coffee were written not by a foreign correspondent but by a

CIA officer in a corner of some American embassy.

The CIA accepts, as an unavoidable casualty of its propaganda battles, the fact that some of the news that reaches American readers and viewers is tainted with what the Russians call "disinformation." The agency has even coined terms to describe the phenomenon—blowback, or replay, or domestic fallout.

The particularly dangerous thing about bogus information, a former senior agency official said recently, "is the blowback potential. It's a real one and we recognize that."

A 1967 CIA directive stated simply that "fallout in the United States from a foreign publication which we support is inevitable and consequently permissible." Or, as a former CIA man put it, "it hits where it hits."

Favorite Medium

The agency's favorite medium for launching what it terms "black," or unattributed, propaganda has always been the foreign-based media in which it has had a secret financial interest, or the reporters and editors overseas who were among its paid agents.

At one time, according to agency sources, there were as many as 800 such "propaganda assets," mostly foreign journalists. Asked last year whether the CIA had ever told such agents what to write, William Colby, the former CIA director, replied, "Oh, sure, all the time."

Most often, former officials have said, the CIA's propaganda consisted of factual accounts that the agency felt were not being widely reported, or of essentially accurate accounts with some distortion or embellishment. But an authoritative former official said that "there were outright fabrications, too."

There seems to have been little question that in its efforts to mold opinion the CIA viewed citizens of foreign countries as its principal targets. As a veteran CIA officer who had conducted his share of propaganda operations put it, "I didn't want Walter Lippmann. I wanted the Philippine newspaper, the Philippine Times."

Some former agency employees said, however, that they believed that apart from unintended blowback, some CIA propaganda efforts, especially during the Vietnam war, had been carried out with a view toward their eventual impact in the United States.

And although nearly all of the American journalists employed by the CIA in years past appear to have been used for the collection of intelligence or the support of existing information-gathering operations, a few cases emerged in which such agents became, knowingly or otherwise, channels of disinformation to the U.S. public.

An agency official said that the CIA had in the past used paid agents in the foreign bureaus of the Associated Press and United Press International to elicit agency prepared dispatches onto the news wire. In some cases, as in the AP's Singapore bureau in the early 1950s, the agents were natives known as "local hires." But in others they were Americans. Although the AP and the UPI are two of the most prominent news-gathering organizations in the world—the AP estimates that its dispatches alone reach half the world's population in some form—they were given no special consideration by the CIA.

"We would not tell UPI or AP headquarters in the U.S. when something was planted abroad," a CIA official said, and he conceded that as a result such stories were likely to be transmitted over the agency's domestic news wires, "if they were any good."

UPI has said it is satisfied that none of its present employees is involved in any way with the CIA but that it is unable to say what might have happened in the past. An AP executive said his organization had investigated similar reports in the past and had concluded "that none of its staffers was involved in CIA activities."

A story good enough to be widely disseminated, former officials said, was a report in the early 1950s, fabricated by the CIA and put out by an agent inside one of the major U.S. wire services, that Chinese troops were on board ships steaming for Vietnam to aid the Communists in their battle with the French.

Although such examples of propaganda planted directly with U.S. news organizations were relatively rare, another former CIA official asserted that throughout the 1950s and 1960s when the agency's propaganda network was at peak strength, it was "commonplace for things to appear in the U.S. press that had been picked up" from foreign publications, some but not all of them "proprietary," in which the CIA had placed propaganda.

Sometimes, the foreign publishers and editors were unwitting of the origin of such stories, but more often they were what the CIA called "witting." The agency preferred, an official said, to give its propaganda "to somebody who knows what it is." Where that was not possible, he said, "you gave it to anybody."

The propaganda took many forms and surfaced in many forums. It ranged, officials have said, from the innocuous, such as letters to the editor in major U.S. newspapers that did not identify the writer as an agency employee, to items of far more consequence, such as news reports of Soviet nuclear weapons tests that never took place.

Such stories were planted in a variety of ways besides the use of media "assets." A common focus of propaganda activity, former officials said, was the press clubs that exist in nearly every foreign capital, which serve as mail drops, message centers, hotels and restaurants for local correspondents and those just passing through.

Until a few years ago, a former official said, the manager of the Mexico City Press Club was a CIA agent, and so was the manager of the local press club in Manila.

'Lazy Guys'

"He used to work very successfully," a CIA man with many years in the Philippines recalled. "These guys are lazy. They'd be sitting at the bar and he'd slip them things and they'd phone it in."

With more diligent correspondents, the man continued, "it was making stuff available if they wanted to use it. My mission was to get local people to write editorials. This would be material that wouldn't be coming out of the embassy. It wouldn't be a USA handout. It would be from some thoughtful local commentator and it would hopefully carry more weight."

From the CIA's standpoint, its own "black" propaganda was far more effective than the "white," or attributed, version put out by U.S. agents who would list the source. One of the most ambitious of the CIA's propaganda efforts occurred in June, 1964, a few months after Khrushchev, then the Soviet leader, delivered a "secret" five-hour speech to a closing session of the 20th Communist party congress in Moscow from which all foreign delegates had been excluded.

As word spread through to the West that Khrushchev had broken in stunning fashion with his predecessor, Stalin, whom he described as a savage, half-mad despot, the word went out within the CIA that a copy of the text must be obtained at all costs.

By the May, the agency's counterintelligence staff had succeeded in obtaining a text in Poland. A few days later it was released to U.S. news organizations through the State Department, and the CIA ever since has cited its obtaining of the "secret speech" as among its greatest triumphs of intelligence. What it has not said about the matter, however, is that the text obtained was an expurgated version, prepared for delivery to



Allen Dulles

the nations of Eastern Europe, from which some 34 paragraphs of material concerning future Soviet foreign policy had been deleted.

Although the text made available to U.S. newspapers was the genuine expurgated version, another text, containing precisely 34 paragraphs of material on future foreign policy, was put out by the CIA over several other channels around the world, including the Italian news agency ANSA.

The 34 paragraphs in the foreign version, former officials said, were written by counterintelligence experts at CIA headquarters in Virginia. The effort to cause consternation in Moscow was said to have been a brilliant success.

One of the CIA's most extensive propaganda campaigns of the past decade was the one it waged against Chilean President Allende, a Marxist, in the years before his election in 1970 and until his overthrow and death in 1973.

According to the report of the Senate committee, millions of dollars were spent by the CIA to produce a stream of anti-Allende stories, editorials and broadcasts throughout Latin America.

A CIA propaganda assessment obtained by the committee, prepared shortly after Mr. Allende's election in September, 1970, re-

ported a "continued replay of Chile theme materials" in a number of Latin American capitals, with pickups by U.S. newspapers.

"Items also carried in New York Times, Washington Post," the summary went on. "Propaganda activities continue to generate good coverage of Chile developments along our theme guidance."

A number of former CIA officers spoke about what they said were, to them, unmistakable attempts to propagandize the American public indirectly through "replay" from the foreign press. A large part of the CIA's efforts at domestic censorship appear to have been concerned with keeping news accounts, not about world affairs but rather about its own operations.

In the months before the 1961 invasion of Cuba by CIA-trained exile forces, the Bay of Pigs, for example, the agency was successful in halting the publication of several stories, including a major article by David Kraslow, then of the Miami Herald, about the training of the exile forces in Florida.

Mr. Kraslow, now publisher of the Miami News, said that his editors had asked him to take the details he had uncovered to Allen Dulles, then head of the CIA, and that Mr. Dulles had cautioned that their publication would not be "in the national interest." Soon afterward, the CIA moved the training from Florida to Guatemala.

Times Reporter

In 1964 Mr. Dulles told a Times executive that he did not believe that Sydney Gruson, the newspaper's correspondent in Mexico, was capable of reporting with objectivity on the impending revolution in Guatemala.

Mr. Dulles asked that the newspaper keep Mr. Gruson away from the story.

It did not become known until several years after the overthrow of Col. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, the leftist Guatemalan leader, that the CIA had played a central role in fostering the revolution that led to his downfall.

Mr. Gruson, now an executive vice-president of the Times, said he had learned later that Arthur Hays Sulzberger, then the pub-



Nikita Khrushchev

lisher, had complied with the CIA's wishes by convincing it to keep him in Mexico City and away from Guatemala during the revolution, on the pretense that he had received a tip that the fighting might spill across the border into Mexico.

Some of the thousands of so-called books published by the CIA or on its behalf have contained propaganda ranging from tiny fictions to outright deceptions.

One such book, sources said, was "The Penkovsky Papers," published for what the Senate committee called "operational reasons" by the CIA through Doubleday & Co. in 1965. The book purports to be a journal kept by the Soviet double agent, Col. Oleg Penkovsky, in the months before he was unmasked by his Soviet superiors, tried and executed.

Although the information in the book was largely authentic, sources said that it had not been taken from Col. Penkovsky's journal—which did not exist—but was compiled from CIA records by Frank Glibney, then an employee of the Chicago Daily News, and Peter Derabin, a KGB defector employed by the CIA.

"It was not a diary," said a CIA official, "and it was a major deception to that extent." Another former official acknowledged that the book had been "cosmetized," and a third added drily, "spies don't keep diaries."

Mr. Glibney conceded that "the journal as such did not exist." He said he had taken most of the material directly from reports

of the CIA's interviews with Col. Penkovsky during his brief visits to the West.

Another disinformation campaign was the attempt to discredit the Cuban revolutionary movement in the eyes of other Latin American nations by suggesting it was controlled from Moscow.

The agency's strategy, an official said, was to take an East German woman named Tamara Bunke who had joined the guerrilla band of Maj. Ernesto (Che) Guevara in Bolivia and make her out to be "the biggest, smartest Communist there ever was," as well as an operative of the East German Ministry of State Security and the Soviet KGB.

The official recalled that it had provided "material and background" to Daniel James, U.S. author and former managing editor of the New Leader, living in Mexico, who published a translation of Guevara's Bolivian diaries in 1968.

Domestic Fallout

In his introduction, Mr. James noted that Miss Bunke, who had taken the nom de guerre of Tania and who is scarcely mentioned in the diaries, had nonetheless been identified a few months earlier by a low-level East German defector as an agent of the East German security agency.

Mr. James did not provide any support in the book for his assertion that, during her time with Guevara's group, Miss Bunke was "attached to the Soviet KGB." He said that that had been his own conclusion, although he acknowledged having talked to the CIA in connection with the book.

Perhaps in part because of the CIA's portrayal of Tania, the dead woman has become a hero of the revolutionary left around the world. Her alias was adopted by Patricia Hearst, the San Francisco heiress, after she was kidnapped in 1974 by the Symbionese Liberation Army and announced that she had decided to join the group.

Reminded of that, a CIA official declared, "Domestic fallout." (Reporting for this article was done by Mr. Crawford and Joseph Treaster.)

U.S. Reporters Now More Wary

Intelligence Agencies as News Sources

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The situation is a familiar one for American correspondents abroad: a fast-breaking news story, possibly in the midst of a war; conflicting claims from both sides; no sure information on what is really happening.

Often, in such a situation, the "station chief," the head of the CIA unit in the local U.S. embassy, is one of the more neutral and reliable sources of information. Even in more peaceful circumstances, including in Washington, the CIA frequently has information and analysis that is not otherwise available.

Is it legitimate for a correspondent to seek it?

The answer, in the view of both journalists and government officials, is yes. Under the U.S. system of free and open communication by reporters with government officials, the intelligence community is as legitimate a source as the Interior Department. By the same token, the information the CIA provides must be weighed for bias and accuracy, no more and no less—carefully than that from any other source.

The only distinction, in fact, is the sensitivity of the subject matter. Clearly, estimates of Soviet nuclear capability are and should be more closely held up to scrutiny than estimates of the wheat crop in Kansas. But beyond that

the principle involved for the journalist is the same.

This tradition of government openness to reporters, even in the intelligence field, is found only in the United States. Even in Britain, the contacts between a correspondent and intelligence officials are likely to be much more narrow and constrained than those of their American counterparts.

The U.S. system is rooted in the constitutionally guaranteed concept of a free press, in which a correspondent is understood to have the right, even the obligation, to seek information from any official of any rank in order to present an accurate picture. Were it to do less, the press would be reduced to the role of simply conveying the official pronouncement of government.

It is when this relationship is perverted, by government officials who suborn newsmen or newsmen who lend themselves to subordination, that the system goes awry. The abuses described fall into three general categories: CIA agents who pose as reporters, correspondents employed by legitimate news organizations who were also hired for covert work by the CIA and, finally, the reporters, columnists and commentators who were considered "friendly assets" by the CIA and were given special information, sometimes with a special propaganda purpose, in the hope that it would be faithfully reproduced for the public.

The first two categories pose no problem for the journalists' point of view. They are outright violations of every code of ethics in the trade and serve only to discredit the entire profession.

The third group, the so-called "friendly" journalists, inhabit a problematic gray area. They have to draw a line between being informed and being used. If they weigh and scrutinize the information they receive, there is nothing inherently wrong in using it, so long as its source is indicated. But uncritical acceptance and rote publication of such information can lead to pitfalls. And the very fact that such journalists are considered "friendly"—meaning generally sympathetic to the agency's point of view—greatly increases the chance that they will "use" to suit the agency's purposes even if they never accept payment.

Less Structured

Legitimate contacts between the CIA and the press have gone on for years and in fact have accelerated in recent years as part of the agency's much advertised "openness program." Correspondents in Washington, for example, are free to visit the CIA's campus-like headquarters in nearby McLean, Va., to get the benefit of the thinking of the agency's specialists. More than 147 of these "background" sessions were held this year.

Overseas, the relationship between correspondent and station chiefs is much less structured. Conversations take place casually and frequently, sometimes in the U.S. embassy, but more often over lunch or at a cocktail party. Again, the information is usually offered on background and frequently will be attributed in the article to "American officials."

These contacts are considered by most journalists and intelligence officials to be part of the normal information-gathering process. Another, more delicate problem arises when an intelligence officer turns the tables and attempts to question a correspondent on interviews he may have had or places he may have visited. Such situations occur frequently, and there is honest debate among journalists today about what information, if any, can be legitimately passed along.

The general rule, accepted by many correspondents, is that a reporter may discuss anything he would—or, ideally, already has—put in print. But the temptation for a trade-off of information is always there, and many reporters, no doubt, have succumbed.

The risks inherent in that situation are obvious. But as a result of the recent revelations about illicit CIA press contacts, correspondents today are probably more sensitive to the pitfalls than before.

Haig Urges Changes in NATO to Meet Dangers of 'Third World Dynamics'

(Continued from Page 1)

ventional forces—require some sense of urgency. The conventional area is a source of particular concern and there are no cheap solutions.

Q—Aspin says that Russia has been producing "only a little more" of the aircraft, tanks and submarines they need to replace those that wear out. Spending, production rates and comparative forces, he added, "show Russian expansion to be far from dramatic." On the other hand, you have said that the expansion of the military industry in the Soviet Union was so great that the ability of the West to react was being eroded. Somebody's got to be wrong.

A—I don't discount the inference that it hasn't been dramatic. It has been the product of a very steady, year-in-and-year-out increase in spending on the defense sector—4 to 5 per cent annual increases for the last 15 years. This allocation of resources was not the result of a precipitous change of mood but the consequence of a long-term policy which shows no signs of moderation as we look at new weapons systems currently under development. There is a constant maturing of both quality

and quantity. They are spending out highly sophisticated third and fourth-generation systems which are appearing in increasing numbers throughout the Soviet armed forces. We are faced with a tremendous modernization effort on land, sea and air. The Soviets have built up 45 divisions on the Chinese front without any diversion from the European theater. And all this leaves a large residue of weaponry to answer Third World calls. Arms are the cutting edge of their influence in the Third World—a key factor in our own assessment of the relentless growth of Soviet military power.

Crisis Response

Q—You said recently that in 1974 the Soviet Union shipped 50 per cent more tanks to the Third World than it did in 1973. And that it is now supplying (including 2,500 tanks to Libya, a country with 2 million people and an army of less than 50,000). All this, you have suggested, makes it imperative for NATO to improve its collective capacity to respond to crises on its flanks. How?

A—Myopic concentration on the Central European front at

the expense of equal concern about what happens on our flanks could be self-defeating. As long as we maintain a viable deterrent, the likelihood of conflict in the short term will be the outgrowth of situations on our flanks or on the periphery as the Soviet Union exploits targets of opportunity. And these situations will carry the implications of major confrontation. I believe that we must be armed with regional military capabilities which could be employed as deterrent forces to prevent the escalation of Third World dynamics into major conflict. And this can best be accomplished by a clear demonstration that the Western world's vital interests are at stake. There is no substitute for in-place ready forces. An allied military presence must be viewed in a global context. This does not mean that I am belittling the Central European region. But our essential role in Europe is political and psychological, which gives the Western allies a measure of confidence and enhances their ability to work together as we attempt to deal with the peripheral crises that are bound to come.

Q—You are concerned with the danger of "peripheral erosions, some of which may not be calculated Soviet objectives at the outset but which emerge as targets of opportunity." Is the Horn of Africa such an erosion? A—The Horn of Africa is indicative of the contradictions that can emerge from Third World dynamics—two nations equipped by the Soviets going for each other's jugular. I am not espousing an interventionist doctrine but rather a policy that seeks a concerted Western assessment and that, whatever policies are decided, actually evolves from conscious decisions—not a fallacy of accident.

Q—Somalia has kicked out all Soviet military advisers and closed down these two Soviet bases that straddled the Western world's oil routes for the last few years. A Soviet airlift of arms to Ethiopia is now under way and a major Ethiopian-Soviet-Cuban counteroffensive against Somalia is now being mounted. Isn't this Angola all over again, as the West once again, to quote the Shah of Iran, chafes away from its responsibilities?

A—I believe that uninhibited provision of arms by the Soviet Union throughout Africa today

is not consistent with the objectives that serve Western interests. It is certainly not consistent with Moscow's stated policy of improving East-West relations.

Q—The last NATO meeting confirmed the global nature of defense problems. Surely it has not taken almost three decades to state the obvious. So, more important, what should be done about it?

A—It's now a question of the Western nations dealing with the changing nature of the threat—from Eurasian in character to global, which engages the whole nexus of Western vitality, political, economic and military. It's now up to the political authorities to deal with this problem. In Oslo last year, NATO foreign ministers recognized that NATO is increasingly affected by threats outside the alliance's boundaries. Whether or not the West develops the framework for dealing with these threats, it will be influenced by the problem's consequences, come what may. The West has to take a collective political decision. And I am encouraged that there is increasing reference to the problem in leadership circles.

Q—Gen. H.P. Zeiner-Gunder-

sen, a Norwegian who is chairman of NATO's Military Committee, tried to alert the alliance's civilian chiefs about what has been happening to the military balance—the steady expansion of Soviet naval presence in distant areas, the continuing search to obtain access to naval and air facilities in Africa and the Middle East. NATO improvements, he said, are simply not keeping pace with Warsaw Pact air, surface and subsurface threats. The picture is not one of relative improvement for NATO, but the reverse. Why isn't anyone listening?

London Summit

A—The last NATO summit, in London, resulted in several encouraging developments. Firstly, a clear recognition that the growth in Soviet military power is indeed a matter of increasing concern. Secondly, a political consensus to broaden and deepen our remedial programs. We are now working on 140 short-term improvements—anti-tank missiles to be increased by one-third to 190,000, war stockpile levels and the improvement of in-place mobilizable forces. Beyond that, there was the initiation of 10 spe-

cial projects in vital areas designed to take care of our needs up to 1990 and designed hopefully, for the first time, to influence national planning in a way that will be more responsive to alliance needs. Also, a greater effort of standardization. Perhaps the most important of all was a follow-up decision to increase real spending by 3 per cent a year—allowing for inflation. The caveat, however, is that even if we took the rosy view and anticipated 100-per-cent success, those forces already provided for would not be enough to face the ongoing growth of Warsaw Pact power. If there are no negotiated settlements, the West will be faced with the inevitable requirement of compensatory increases in expenditure. I know we are up to the challenge and can meet it. It's a matter of political will.

Q—Gen. Johannes Steinhoff, the former chairman of NATO's Military Committee, says NATO's arsenal is a military museum of different guns, tanks and aircraft, that Western troops are not sufficiently trained, either individually or cooperatively, and that more than 50 per cent of our ground forces would have to travel considerable distances to reach forward defensive positions. Could a man who has seen it all from the inside be that wrong?

A—I would be the last to indulge in complacent reassurances. I am keenly aware of these deficiencies. They occupy most of my time and attention. However, I would be less than frank if I didn't suggest that we have made improvements in all these areas. But it's just a beginning.

Q—What do you answer to Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., when he wants to know whether West Europe is going to be responsible for its own defense or whether the United States intends to be involved permanently in Europe's defense?

A—That U.S. participation in Europe's defense represents the most cost-effective endeavor in terms of our security interests that we can devise. Without the contributions from our collective defense posture, the United States would be faced with a doubling of the current allocation of gross national product to defense. Also, bear in mind that the political consequences of the "Fortress America" concept would have tragic consequences on the changing strategic environment we have been discussing.

By David G. Pearson

The confusion was not so apparent Friday, however, as banks prepared for the New Year festivities. Most operators said they had carried out practically no client orders during the day, and that the few operations had

However, the consensus among most syndication managers was that because of the extraordinary demand, the coupon of the Nor-

Currency developments will continue to play a major role on the level of overall activity and on prices, they maintained, adding that borrowing requirements for balance of payments financing are going to remain high by well-appreciated addresses.

An international consortium has floated a two-branch offering of \$100 million each for the account of the European Investment Bank.

(Continued on Page 11 Col. 2)

By Thomas E. Mullaney

The Carter administration has obviously been at work on the same type of questions as it prepares the 1979 fiscal budget and the annual State of the Union and Economy Messages. The business and financial world hopes that those deliberations and New Year's resolutions will be more sharply defined, and the policies more consistent, than those followed during the last year. And, by the same token, the nation is looking to Congress to resolve some of the most serious problems that afflict the country less "politically" as a leading economist put it recently, to some major problems in the months ahead.

New York Stock Market

From Wire Dispatches

Other leading indicators suffered much less damage than the Dow. The Value Line composite index, made up of 1,693 stocks, was down less than 1 per cent late in December from where it began the year. Some indexes actually gained ground. The American Stock Exchange market value index stood at a four-year high at Christmas, up about 15 per cent for the year. However, the market value of all the common stocks of the generally smaller companies listed on the Amex, which was less than \$37 billion at the end of November, adds up to less than a single New York Stock Exchange issue—International

The year "marks another year of disappointment for common stock investors—the third time in the past five years that stock prices have declined," observed Manown Kloor, senior vice-president in charge of the trust investment department at Detroit Bank & Trust.

PARIS, Jan. 2 (IHT).—Financial markets in France, Britain and the United States were closed today to mark the New Year's holiday. The markets will reopen tomorrow.

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100s	High	Low	Last	100s		High	Low	Last			

[illegible]

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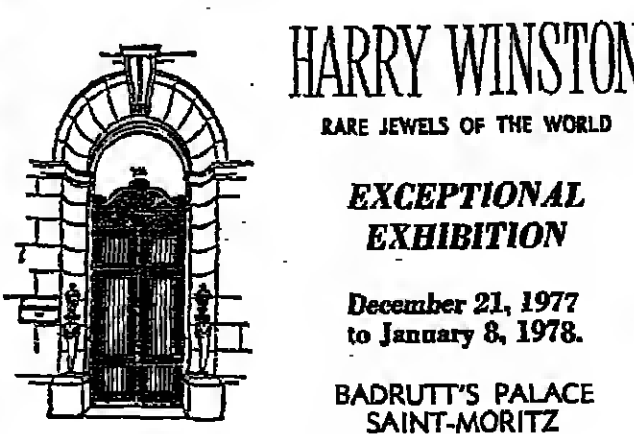
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هكذا في الاصل

**For the Worst,
It Could Have
Been Worse**

SPORIE, England, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Sporie United may be Britain's worst soccer team.

Other teams lost all 16 games, said manager Stephen Mills, but nobody could touch Sporie's goal average: It allowed 289 goals scored against it and scored exactly one itself.

Sporie lost one game, 43-0.

"But for our goalkeeper, 14-year-old Jeffrey Nurse, we would have done a lot worse," Mills said. "He saved quite

in several ways. Some big mistakes popped up to detract from the impressive pluses. Last year will have to go down in history as only the "pretty good" one, as Paul Samuelson, top Nobel economist, has labeled it.

College Basketball
PILLAGARY TOURNAMENT
Championship
 Minnesota 38, Florida State 74.
Consolation
 Air Force 37, Tulane 68.
ALL EIGHT TOURNAMENT
 Iowa State 78, Colorado 78.
 Missouri 87, Oklahoma State 79.
 Nebraska 74, Oklahoma 88.
 Kansas 87, Kansas 72.
ALL-COLOR TOURNAMENT
 Texas A and M 84, Oklahoma City 77.
 Austin Peay 83, Oral Roberts 77.
 Roanoke Coll. 81, Ohio 77.
 San Francisco 102, Arizona State 94.
FAIR WEST CLASSIC
Championship
 Colorado State 43, Oregon State 44.
Consolation
 Washington 91, Illinois 63.
 Oregon 71, Rice 74.
 Washington State 84, Villanova 68.
LEO INVITATIONAL
Championship
 Brynauw 86, New Mexico 61.
Consolation
 Mississippi 74, Vermont 50.
OLD DOMINION CLASSIC
Championship
 Michigan State 162, New Hamp. 63.
Consolation
 Old Dominion 82, Vermont 78.

their best at home," he said. "A good team is going to win a lot at home. And the crowd obviously gives us a great lift."

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	22	11	.687	
New York	21	12	.636	
Buffalo	20	13	.604	
Boston	11	23	.324	11 1/2
New Jersey	8	26	.235	14 1/2

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	20	13	.606	
San Antonio	18	15	.545	
Chicago	17	16	.515	1 1/2
Atlanta	17	10	.680	
New Orleans	14	20	.412	8 1/2
Houston	13	20	.394	7

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI).—How the UPI top 20 college basketball teams fared during the week of Dec. 25-31:

Austin Takes Final In Junior Tennis

PORT WASHINGTON, N.Y., Jan. 2 (AP).—Fifteen-year-old Tracy Austin continued her domination of the teen-age tennis community by winning the girls' 16-and-under division title in the international Junior Tennis Championships here yesterday.

THE

U.S. Ketch Triumphs
SYDNEY, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The U.S. ketch Kialoa has become the third yacht ever to win the line honors-handicap double in the Sydney-to-Hobart 630-mile race.

Citroën Turnover Rises

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP-DJ).—Automobiles Citroën expects its 1977 turnover to have risen 17.8 per cent to 13.2 billion francs with

Funds		Dec. 30, 1977	
	Bid.	Ask	
Keynote Bonds:			
Cus 81	17.64	18.43	
Cus 82	17.64	18.43	
Cus 83	17.64	18.43	
Cus 84	17.64	18.43	
Cus 85	17.64	18.43	
Cus 86	17.64	18.43	
Cus 87	17.64	18.43	
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Cus 90	17.64	18.43	
Cus 91	17.64	18.43	
Cus 92	17.64	18.43	
Cus 93	17.64	18.43	
Cus 94	17.64	18.43	
Cus 95	17.64	18.43	
Cus 96	17.64	18.43	
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Cus 169	17.64	18.43	

Brigham Young 64, Hawaii 78.
SUGAR BOWL TOURNAMENT

[illegible]

" total re

[illegible]

and accounted for the major portion of the decrease in consolidated earnings."

The big "but" strikes again! The above quotation from a recent news article in the financial press once again illustrates the danger that companies face when transacting business in foreign currencies. That danger can often be eliminated or greatly reduced by hedging on the International Monetary Market division of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

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30. See what the home office has to say.

(An international call means business.)

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(Redemption Groups No. 1 and 4 having fallen due before).

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British pounds	Dutch guilders	Milo
Swiss francs	Lumber	Butter
Mexican pesos	Russet Burbank potatoes	Turkeys

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WEATHER

[illegible]

**R
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Saturday's | Jumble: RAVEN ERUPT PUNDT SAILOR
Answer: They didn't quite win the hill climb—THE
RUNNERS "UP"
"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

unrest, suffering a heart attack when some of his female pupils uncovered their breasts and danced around in mockery of him?"

Well, yes, it is possible, especially since Sir Alfred applies the same unemphatic anecdotal style to grave occasions in his own life. He reports, for instance, the beginning of the deterioration of his marriage with Renda: "At the end of a winter term, I was sharing a taxi on the way to Oxford station with a girl whom I knew only slightly when it suddenly became clear that she was not my wife. I immediately told the driver to take back the girl to my room and made love to her."

[illegible][illegible]

been safe if East had begun with $Q\ J\ x$, by ruffing the fourth round in the dummy, or if this suit had divided evenly.

Unluckily, he ran into the fourth heart split that could put him in jeopardy. West won the third round and played his remaining winner. South ruffed high in dummy and then had to guess whether to close in trumps on the third round. He guessed, and East scored the game lack to defeat the slam.

[illegible]

In NFL Championships

Broncos Edge the Raiders, 20-17; Cowboys Easily Go to Super Bowl

Morton's Passes Decide Contest

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The Denver Broncos made it to the Super Bowl yesterday as they edged the Oakland Raiders, 20-17, for the American Football League championship.

Coming to the Jan. 15 game at Dallas required a little bit of luck for the Broncos. Rob Lytle, a Bronco running back, fumbled 2 yards short of the Oakland goal line in the second period and Mike McCoy, who had the ball for the Raiders, officials, however, ruled that he had stopped before Lytle's fumble and, therefore, the Broncos retained possession.

On the next play, Jon Keyser scored and Denver had a lead. Lytle admitted later the Broncos had been lucky he called.

Late Scoring Dash

As the Broncos played an up-and-down game with only one over, an intercepted pass, and off the expected Oakland in the final quarter, when the Raiders scored twice. "We came up three points," said John Madden, the head coach. "The game is a season of good things, average and bad things, and both as had some of each."

Oakland lost two fumbles and a pass intercepted. Two of mistakes deep in its territory were crucial and set up two over touchdowns.

On the first turnover, Clarence J. Fiedler of Oakland at 17, a mistake that led to the Raiders' touchdown, which was Denver's second of three.

After Bob Swenson, a Bronco backer, intercepted a pass by a Stabler in the fourth period returned the ball to the line of scrimmage. Two plays later, Mike Morton passed seven yards to Haven Moses for what turned out to be the winning touchdown.

Four Days in Hospital

Morton, the 34-year-old quarterback, almost missed the game. He had spent four days in a hospital nursing an injured leg. "I had a bad fall," Morton said. "I'm not sure that his quarterback could play. The Broncos are quiet about Morton's condition, listing him as a questionable performer."

There was nothing questionable about Morton's performance as he completed 10 of 20 pass attempts, including two touchdowns, to set the wide receiver, Morton, who was discarded by the New York Giants after last season for a fourth-round draft choice and then quarterback, Steve Rasmussen, expected to be going to Super Bowl. "I'm so pleased," said Morton. "It's the greatest thing that has ever happened to me."

Morton's first touchdown pass, the first period, was the big of the game, a 74-yard pass to Haven Moses. "I caught the perfectly on pass at the Oakland 46," Morton said. "I was behind the cornerbacks, Thomas, and sprinted down the sideline to the end zone."

Tatum Gives Up

One of the Raiders, notably Tatum, the safety, thought he had stepped out of bounds gave up the chase. That was one of the bad things that Madden said.

"We felt we could pull it off," Morton of the play. "It was a good pattern and Haven ran perfectly. Haven played a heck of a game."

Although they were ahead by 14 at halftime, the Broncos did feel safe. "Safe?" said Morton. "Not with Stabler out there."

The second half Stabler completed 8 of 18 passes for 128 yards and two touchdowns, both to Dave per, the tight end.

We had a lot of yards but not many opportunities," said Stabler. "They're a good defense."

Stabler lost one of his key receivers, Fred Biletnikoff, in the second period, when he left the field with a shoulder separation.

He of coach Miller's favorite has been. "The fourth time belongs to us," because a season before he outscored the Oakland Raiders in the final period, 87-77.

Yesterday the Raiders outscored the Broncos, 14-6, but it did not make any difference. Behind by 20-10, the Raiders at 74 yards in eight plays for their final score as Stabler counted three straight passes for yards. The touchdown pass to Spencer came with 3 minutes 11 seconds to play, which was plenty time for the Raiders to tie the game and send the game into overtime.

But the Oakland offense never got its hands on the ball again. Denver ran for two first downs and used up all the remaining time. The game ended with Morton lying on the ground, the ball in his arms. Then the stadium fans, 74,982 of them, began their celebrating.



BACK TO PASS—Jethro Pugh of the Dallas Cowboys leaps high to block a pass by Bob Lee of the Minnesota Vikings.

Staubach and Defense Crush the Vikings, 23-6

From Wire Dispatches

DALLAS, Jan. 2.—The Dallas Cowboys earned another trip to the Super Bowl yesterday with a display of defense, special-team play and just enough offense to beat the Minnesota Vikings, 23-6, for the championship of the National Football Conference.

A 32-yard touchdown pass from Roger Staubach to Golden Richards of the Cowboys' second play from scrimmage, and touchdowns of 5 yards by Robert Newhouse and 11 yards by Tony Dorsett advanced the Cowboys into a Jan. 15 confrontation with the Denver Broncos in New Orleans.

For the second week in a row, the Cowboys bottled up the opposition's main weapon. Last week, it was Walter Payton, yesterday it was Chuck Foreman, who gained only 58 yards on 21 carries.

The strategy earned Dallas a fourth trip to the Super Bowl, trying a record held by the Vikings.

Early Break

The Cowboys, who had never beaten the Vikings in Texas Stadium, fashioned their victory with an aggressive defense that forced five fumbles and recovered three, a fake fourth-down punt by Danny White and some successful second-guessing by Staubach.

The architects of the Dallas defense that limited the Vikings to a pair of field goals by Fred Cox were Ed (Too Tall) Jones and Harvey Martin, the giant defensive ends.

Four years ago, Pat Toomey, then a Cowboy player, nicknamed the pair "Thunder and Lightning" after Dallas' shut-out Atlanta, 24-0, in the opening game of the season. The nickname lasted a week; the Cowboys lost their next four games.

Yesterday, in 29-degree weather, Martin recovered Robert Miller's fumble on the Vikings' third offensive play. Two plays later Staubach faked an inside handoff to Dorsett and a screen left to Drew Pearson and connected deep down the left side with Richards on a 32-yard touchdown pass.

The Cowboys installed the play earlier in the game, hoping that Robby Bryant, the Vikings' split-end right cornerback, would play the fake. He did, freeing Richards deep, although the pass was slightly underthrown.

"We knew if we could get him up, [free safety] Paul Krauss would have a long run to cover Golden," the Cowboys' coach, Tom Landry, said.

11-Point Underdogs

The touchdown, only one minute 38 seconds into the game, put the 11-point underdog Vikings in an early hole. Although the Cowboys did not score their insurance touchdown until the final four minutes on an 11-yard sweep by Dorsett off a shotgun formation handoff from Staubach, the Dallas defense controlled the tempo.

The 6-foot-9-inch Jones overpowered Ron Yary, the Vikings' perennial all-pro right offensive tackle, with outside quickness that caused two fumbles and hurried Bob Lee, the Minnesota quarterback, into errant passes.

The play that may have sealed the Vikings' fate was not even in the Dallas game plan. It came on fourth-and-6 from the Minnesota 44-yard line early in the second quarter when White decided to run instead of kicking.

"I was looking for the same thing on the preceding play," White said. "But (Drew) Miller cleared it down, so I went ahead and punted. The second one just opened up. I wasn't sure I could make it when I first started to run, because someone was coming toward me, but he never got there."

The 15-yard gain was the Cowboys' longest run from scrimmage. Five plays later, helped by a defensive holding infraction, Dallas scored on Newhouse's 5-yard run. Dallas led 10-6 at the half.

The Cowboys' final touchdown resulted from aggressive tackling by two members of the defense, Thomas Henderson and Randy Hughes, who forced Minnesota's Moore into fumbling a punt that Jay Sholtz recovered at the Minnesota 35.

Dallas scored third-and-6 at the Viking 11 when Landry called a draw play. Staubach, however, spotted Minnesota sending in five defensive backs and called a timeout.

He went to the sideline for a discussion with Landry and Jim Myers, the assistant head coach. Myers suggested the inside hand-off to Dorsett.

"They were looking on the outside for the receivers," Landry said, referring to the Vikings' anticipation of a pass off the shotgun. "They couldn't see the run."

A Disputed Call Helps Denver

From Wire Dispatches

DENVER, Jan. 2.—Coach John Madden of the Oakland Raiders didn't want to dwell on the disputed non-fumble call that gave Denver its second touchdown yesterday and command of the game.

"Anything I say is going to sound too much like sour grapes," he said again and again as one locker room questioner after another brought him back to the subject. "Sure, I felt we should have had the ball. But a game isn't any one thing like that. We wound up a little short, give Denver credit. It's a 60-minute proposition. It doesn't boil down to one play or one person."

Just then the television set in the clubhouse started showing a replay: Third quarter, Denver leading, 7-3, first and goal on the Raider 2-yard line; Rob Lytle hits the line, is met head on, the ball pops out, Oakland's Mike McCoy grabs it at the bottom of the pile. But the officials rule no fumble. Denver keeps possession, and takes a 14-3 lead on the next play.

Madden watched, made a gesture of frustration. "Why should I say anything?" he declared. "Twenty million people saw it for themselves on television. It was the second controversial non-fumble ruling in three weeks."

The same replay, at the time of the play, forced National Football League officials into offering an explanation while the game was still on. Commissioner Pete Rozelle was sitting in the press box, next to Nick Skoric, assistant supervisor of officials, who was in telephone communication with the field. It wasn't clear at first exactly what the ruling might be.

Within minutes, the duplicators spewed out a formal statement, that read in part: "On the play immediately before Denver's second touchdown on which Denver's Rob Lytle was stopped for no gain on first and one at the Oakland 2, head line-man Ed Marion ruled that Lytle's progress was stopped, blew his whistle, and said Lytle lost possession of the ball as he was being knocked backward."

At Davis, architect and operating owner of the Raiders, was also in the press box, a few feet away.

When the play occurred, he cried out, "What's going on? How come they've got the ball back?" But when he saw the explanation, he was still madder.

"That's a lie, not an explanation," he said. "On a play like that it's impossible for the head line-man to do anything. He can't call it, it's happening right in the middle of the field, where the referee and umpire are. That's just something they're making up to have them say later."

The Raider players were more outspoken. Said safety Jack Tatum: "Tell the . . . commissioner to start fixing his . . . referees. They're the ones messing up."

Three weeks ago, an official blew a quick whistle as Baltimore's Bert Jones fumbled inside the New England five-yard line. Television replays showed his forward progress had not been stopped. A touchdown a few seconds later won for Baltimore and put Miami out of the playoffs.

Said safety Jack Tatum: "What a . . . way to lose a championship. The . . . referees are scared."



CONTROVERSIAL PLAY—Jack Tatum of the Oakland Raiders (left) stops runner Rob Lytle of Denver Broncos.

In Australian Final

Gerulaitis Overcomes Cramps to Beat Lloyd

From Wire Dispatches

MELBOURNE, Jan. 2.—Vitas Gerulaitis, overcoming painful cramps and a strong fight by John Lloyd, won the Australian Open tennis championships Saturday, 6-3, 7-6, 5-7, 3-6, 6-2.

In the women's final, Evonne Cawley defeated Helen Cawley, who is no relation, yesterday, 6-3, 6-0.

Playing Saturday in humid weather with the temperature reaching almost 100 degrees, Gerulaitis suffered cramps in his left leg during a break following the third set. The cramps spread to his back, shoulders and groin, causing Gerulaitis to lose 12 straight points.

First Major Tournament

Gerulaitis, a New Yorker, said after the match it was a minor miracle that enabled him to capture the title, the first leg of the grand slam of the world's major tournaments—the Australian, French, Wimbledon and U.S. titles.

"If I had fallen over in those last two sets I could not have got back on my feet again," Gerulaitis said.

"I almost walked off the court at the end of the fourth set, but hell, this was a grand slam tournament."

Lyle Is Arrested In Fatal Shooting

LAKEWOOD, Colo., Jan. 2 (UPI)—The attorney representing the No. 3 heavyweight boxing contender, Ron Lyle, says he hopes to have him out of jail tomorrow unless prosecutors decide to file first-degree murder charges in the shooting death of Lyle's former trainer.

Lyle was arrested New Year's Eve at his home in the shooting death of Vernon Clark, 39, who was discharged as the boxer's trainer following his 1977 bout with Joe Bugner.

Lyle, 36, learned to box at the Colorado State Penitentiary while serving a term for manslaughter in the shooting death of a man in a gang fight. Sentenced to 15-to-25 years at the age of 17, he was paroled after serving 7 1/2 years.

Lyle last fought Stan Ward on Sept. 14 in Las Vegas and won. Lyle lost to heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali in 1975.

nament and I was not going to give in easily.

"The muscles in the back of my legs started cramping after getting cold during the break and then my shoulder, back and groin cramped up as well."

Up at the Net

Lloyd, a Briton, said later the turning point for him came in the second set when he had a set point against Gerulaitis's serve but missed a backhand return, which Gerulaitis put away for a winner.

"I did not see Vitas come into the net, and hit a deep volley which was too easy for him to smash away," Lloyd said.

To reach the women's finals, an all-Australian match, Evonne Cawley beat Kerry Reid, 6-1, 6-3, and Helen Cawley beat Sue Barker, 7-5, 6-4.

The finalists created a precedent here by being referred to throughout the final as Evonne and Helen. Evonne is married to Roger Cawley and Helen is married to Richard Cawley—both husbands are Londoners.

The victory was Evonne Cawley's 20th straight on the Australian circuit this summer as she continues a comeback after the birth of her first child, a daughter.

Delayed by Illness

The start of the final was delayed an hour when Helen Cawley reported she was suffering from a virus. Her illness was accepted by Evonne Cawley, who agreed to wait until her opponent was ready to play.

Several times, as Helen Cawley attacked the net trying to force her opponent into errors, Evonne Cawley whipped spectacular backhand volleys down the line or cross court. From the net, she won points with drop volleys and smashes.

In the men's doubles final, Alan Stone and Ray Ruffels defeated John Alexander and Phil Dent, 7-5, 7-6.

Boxer Still Comatose

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP).—Boxer Jorg Elpel, 20, remained in a coma today, two weeks after he was knocked out by Alan Marston in their 15-round bout for the European welterweight championship.

The Football Bowls

USC Romps, 47-28, Over Texas A & M

HOUSTON, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Quarterback Rob Hertel threw four touchdown passes and Dwight Ford ran 84 yards from scrimmage for a touchdown to help the University of Southern California beat Texas A and M, 47-28, in the Bluebonnet Bowl here Saturday night.

Two USC tailbacks, Charles White and Ford, and two Aggies, Mike Mosley and George Woodard, each rushed for more than 100 yards in an offensive display highlighted by Hertel's throwing and the game-breaking touchdown run by Ford.

The senior quarterback com-

pleted 11 of 15 passes for 246 yards, including scoring passes of 29 and 40 yards to Calvin Sweeney, 25 yards to White and 14 yards to Randy Siumrin.

USC, which finished its season with an 8-4 record, needed the offensive onslaught after Texas A and M scored two touchdowns in the game's first nine minutes, one on Woodard's 3-yard rush and another on Mosley's 44-yard sprint.

Trailing, 14-0, the Trojans scored 34 points on eight of nine consecutive possessions—a streak interrupted in the middle of the fourth quarter. Five fumbles stopped Aggie drives.

Stanford Defeats LSU

EL PASO, Texas, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Quarterback Guy Benjamin passed for a record 269 yards, including two touchdowns to James Loftin and one to Darrin Nelson, in leading Stanford to a 24-14 Sun Bowl victory over Louisiana State on Saturday.

Benjamin, the nation's leading passer, teamed up with Loftin on touchdown passes of 49 and 2 yards and hit Nelson with a 35-yarder late in the game. Freshman Ken Naber added a 39-yard field goal.

The passing show offset a brilliant effort by an LSU junior tailback, Charles Alexander, who ran for a Sun Bowl record of 197 yards on a record of 31 carries.

The LSU Tigers, three-point favorites, took a 14-10 halftime lead on a 1-yard pass from Steve Ensminger to Mike Quintela and a 7-yard run by Alexander.

Stanford's defense, which gave up more than 4,000 yards during the season, came up with three turnovers in the second half to stop LSU scoring threats.

Pitt Humbles Clemson

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 2 (UPI).—After a record passing game by quarterback Matt Cavanaugh and three touchdowns catches by fullback Elliott Walker, Clemson's defense broke the previous Pitt single-game record of 345 yards, set by Bob Bestwick in 1951, and the Gator Bowl record of 362 yards, set by Florida State's Kim Hammond in 1967.

Cavanaugh, a 6-2, 210-pound senior, was voted the game's outstanding player.

Walker, who rushed for 973 yards during the regular season, also became only the second Pitt back to gain more than 1,000 yards in a season. He carried 15 times for 53 yards to take his place in the Panther record books behind Dorsett, last year's Heisman Trophy winner.

Cavanaugh, arguably the best college quarterback in the country, completed 23 of 36 passes for 387 yards and four touchdowns. Three went to Walker, who used to block for Tony Dorsett, and one to Solt and Gordon Jones.

That seemed a particularly appropriate way for the Panthers to begin their New Year's celebrations, for their performance reminded memories of the way they were last Jan. 1—No. 1 in the nation. This year Pitt was ranked 10th.

Cavanaugh, who rushed for 973 yards during the regular season, also became only the second Pitt back to gain more than 1,000 yards in a season. He carried 15 times for 53 yards to take his place in the Panther record books behind Dorsett, last year's Heisman Trophy winner.

The Wolfpack jumped to a 21-0 halftime lead behind a sparring offensive performance by Evans and a junior running back, Ted Brown, and then fought off the Cyclones after intermission.

West Captures Shrine Game

STANFORD, Calif., Jan. 2 (UPI).—California's Jim Breach kicked three field goals and Carlos Penneywell of Grambling caught two scoring passes Saturday to lead the West to a 23-3 victory over the East in the 53d Shrine Game.

Breach booted field goals of 41, 44 and 32 yards while Penneywell

scored on a 4-yard pass from teammate Doug Williams and a 21-yard pass from Jeff Tisdell of Nevada-Reno.

Williams, a highly regarded quarterback from Grambling, completed 18 of 33 passes for 188 yards and was named the game's outstanding offensive player. Linebacker Gary Spani of Kansas State won defensive honors.

And the Blue Beats the Gray

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 2 (UPI).—Pete Woods of Missouri passed five yards to Keith Calvin of Indiana for a touchdown and set up a 6-yard scoring run by Chigata's Henry White to lead the Blue to a 29-16 victory in the Blue-Gray Classic on Friday.

The Gray had a chance to win with two minutes left in the game, and the Blue leading 20-14, when Chuck Sifton of Aklene Christian recovered a fumble at the Blue 6-yard line. But three plays moved the ball only four yards and a fourth-down pass by Roy Henry of Southwestern Louisiana was dropped by Billy Dixon of Troy State.

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